密勒氏評論報
THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME XXIX — SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1924 — NUMBER 7

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking
MARGARET C. POWELL, Local Editor and Women's Interest
R. B. LIBBY, Financial Editor and Business Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

H. F. MACNAIR, Editor, Current History, Finance and Commerce
C. F. REMER, (America) PETER S. JOWE, (Hankow)
HIN WONG, (Canton) PEI-YU CHIEN (Tientsin)
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking) JOHN A. COOK, (Chita, Siberia)
JOHN R. MUIR (Chengtu) H. P. SHASTRI

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs
- What China Greatly Needs—An Interpreter..... 213
- America's "Responsibility" in the Far East..... 214

Special Articles
- The Mixed Court Issue—a Chinese Point of View..... ....By Ho Chish-Shiang 217
- The Living Buddha Visits the Faithful..... ....By Lawrence Impey 218
- The Americanization of Emil S. Fischer..... 222
- Tientsin Takes Up the "Mass-Education" Movement..... .....By Pei-yu Chien 226

Men and Events 228
News from North China 231
News from South China..... 232
News from Central China..... 234
Sino-Soviet Conference Postponed..... 238
General News Summary..... 241
Who's Who in China 242
New Books and Publications..... 245
Exchange 246
What the Ships Carry between America and China 247
U. S. Court for China 248

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

AMERICAN OFFICE
WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION
303 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Telephone: Lexington 5300 :: Cable Ad.: Scholzem, N. Y.
CHICAGO OFFICE (James Yao) III E. Jackson Boulevard.
PACIFIC COAST OFFICES (World Wide News Association
H. H. CONGER CO. { Los Angeles.....Higgins Bldg. / San Francisco ..... Holbrook Bldg.
Orders for advertisements and subscriptions in the United States may be placed through the above offices.

WASHINGTON BUREAU
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

WHAT CHINA GREATLY NEEDS—AN INTERPRETER.

JUST when China's friends—and enemies—first began to ask themselves and each other, and began to lay down answers to the country concerned—"What is the matter with China? What does China need?" cannot be determined with certainty. But without doubt these questions have been asked times without number during the past hundred years. What does China need? What, rather, does she not need? As many answers are vouchsafed as there are interested parties: "China needs education", say the literati and teachers and college professors throughout the land. "China needs libraries", say those who are fostering the library movement. "China needs US—We are the hope of her future", declare the student classes without undue or embarrassing modesty. "China needs factories", say those who find that goods can be manufactured more cheaply in China than elsewhere because of long hours and low wages. "China needs labor legislation to prevent exploitation and to protect her human resources", say the humanitarians and social workers such as Sherwood Eddy, Miss Jane Addams, and Dame Adelaide Anderson. "China needs religion—Christianity—the social application of Christian belief—individual salvation—character building", say the missionaries of various denominations. "China needs railroads more than schools," says Mr. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache in Peking, in a recent commencement address. "China needs good followers rather than more leaders", says another commencement speaker. YES—China does need education, libraries, labor legislation and its enforcement, a working daily application of Christianity; probably she does need factories, and railroads, and certainly she needs loyal followers, responsible citizens, and capable leaders if ever she is to attain unification, tranquillity, and progress. But China needs more than those.

MINISTER Sao-ke Alfred Sze speaking before the China Society of America some time ago said in part: "From members of this society this question has often come to me: 'In what way can we help China, thereby furthering the aims of the Society?' What China needs most from her friends is constructive advice, practical suggestions, expert opinions,—all such she seeks and welcomes,—but she resents harsh criticism, unfair comments or baseless reports." Certainly China has received considerable advice from her foreign friends during the past few years, and, although she has survived it, she seems not to be greatly improved by it! Continuing, Minister Sze remarked on the subject of drugs: "Foreign nations can help China by preventing smuggling and also by punishing their own nationals severely when they are found to be guilty of illegally importing opium into

China or clandestinely selling opium in China." The widespread planting, harvesting, and use of opium practically throughout the broad land was gently passed over with the statement that "Patriotic Chinese are indignant that a small minority of their countrymen should disregard the laws causing a temporary relapse in the work of opium eradication, but they are positive that they will be able to put a stop to all violations as the majority of the people have strong sentiments against opium". (!)

WHEN Chinese start to answer the question and to explain what China needs, a strong tendency toward glittering generalities, on the one hand, and blame for foreign nations and nationals on the other, is noticeable. When foreigners attempt to answer the question they sometimes show an almost equally strong tendency to generalize, and they tend to blame the Chinese for their needs—and to advocate the acceptance of their own panacea which generally includes the use of a method or a commodity which will profit the foreigners as well as the Chinese. A certain great Teacher some two thousand years ago remarked that *form* was not as important as *spirit* and *content*, and that, figuratively, it is not so much what goes into a man (or a nation) that counts, as what comes out. An illustration of this occurs in the ancient Hebrew story of Aaron and the making of the image. It will be remembered that the people gave Aaron pure gold which he melted and poured into a mold—and out of the mold came only a golden calf!

IT has within recent years become quite the fad for many of us to point with satisfaction to the phenomenal material development in East and West, the world around. Mr. Shakespeare's Puck observed, with evident pride, his ability to "put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes"—a feat possible to Puck, but not to his creator, the Elizabethan play-writer. But now, as we heard on the occasion of the opening of the Empire Exhibition at Wembley, it is possible to girdle the earth in eighty seconds—two-hundred forty times as rapidly as even Shakspeare imagined. Railroads, telegraphs and cables, steamships and aeroplanes, telephones and radio, all, as we proudly assert, bind the earth together. But with a disregard for consistency quite naively in keeping with Emerson's sniff at consistency as the hobgoblin of small minds, we, faddishly also, point to the fact that while the bodies of men are brought closer and closer to each other, their minds, generally speaking, are as far apart as ever they have been. Sadly we admit that material contact without spiritual rapprochement is next to valueless.

WRITES a young poet and teacher, a worker among and a friend of the Chinese:". . . the misunderstandings between East and West are due to a failure to appreciate the guiding spirit in each other's civilization. I don't believe, however, that the West will ever understand China until the latter developes a new literature and a new art expressing her present day self. I contend, quite vainly, with my students that one great poet or novelist would be a greater asset—even commercially—than ten thousand miles of railway; but of course they don't believe me!" The recent visit to China of India's great teacher and literateur, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, and the message brought to China by him from his native land show with unmistakable clarity the true meaning of the statement quoted in the preceding paragraph. Tagore has done more than any other man in this generation, or in many generations, to interpret the soul of his country and its civilization to the world at large, East and West. Tagore has done for his country what Tolstoy and half a dozen other literary masters have done for Russia. Without interpretation there can be no understanding, and lacking understanding physical reapprochement can but lead to clash instead of tranquillity. China's Tagore or Tolstoy has not yet appeared. Modern China is known to the Western world chiefly for its politicians, militarists, diplomats, brigands, and pirates: Republican China is to most Westerners a living Gilbert and Sullivan opera with Howard Pyle illustrations. China points proudly to its past: Confucius and Mencius and Mo-ti; Ku K'ai-chih, Wu Tao-tzu, and Wang Wei; Li Tai-po and Tu Fu; and the classical Ssu-ma Chien—all these are names to be juggled with, but they are names of *dead* geniuses and a dead genius cannot interpret modern life whether it be in the East or in the West.

WHAT China needs, therefore, along with material, educational and spiritual development is a *great interpreter* of its soul, of its civilization and life, of the very being of China of the present day. This interpretation *may* come along any one, or even more than one, of several routes: architecture, sculpture, literature, philosophy, science, religion, but come it must if China is ever to rise from its ashes and take its seat at the Council Table of the Nations by right of intrinsic merit rather than as a Pawn in the great international Chess Game as has been the case during the past few years. At present there is no such interpreter; to be sure we do not forget an occasional well-known diplomat of the school of Talleyrand or a popular and even artistic actor, or even one really distinguished scientist in Manchuria. These, however, are not the ones who can do what we have been speaking of above. The need is great, the task is tremendous, the reward will be in proportion to the importance of the task and the ability with which it is accomplished. Who will arise and give China what she needs.

AMERICA'S "RESPONSIBILITY" IN THE FAR EAST

HON. Henry Cabot Lodge, veteran Chairman of the powerful Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate, ought to be familiar with the foreign policies of America. In an article defending the foreign policies of the Harding-Coolidge Administration in the June issue of the American quarterly review, *Foreign Affairs*, Senator Lodge says,

"In the Far East, in China, and the Pacific Islands results of great practical importance have been achieved—"

Then referring particularly to the work of the Washington Conference in respect to China he continues,

"One of the Chinese treaties arranged for a new tariff for China, calculated to give her a much larger revenue than she now is enabled to derive from that source, and the other was an agreement among the signatory powers to recognize China's political and territorial integrity and was otherwise devoted to the maintenance of the open door and the prevention of the acquisition of special rights by any of the signers. In addition, the Conference passed several resolutions

which will be very beneficial to the liberation of China and the establishment there of a strong and generally recognized free government. This was a service to the general peace of the world of real moment. We have had no international agreement which has practically accomplished as much for the peace of the world as the work of the Conference which met at Washington, although it applies only to the Far East and to the islands of the Pacific."

"There were also some important treaties, not made by the signatory powers of the Conference but growing out of the Conference, which were quite as valuable as those which the members of the Conference signed themselves. One was the treaty between Japan and China which was due to the good offices of the United States and Great Britain and by the terms of which Japan withdrew from Shantung and thus wiped out the unfortunate agreement in regard to that province which appeared in the treaty of Versailles. . . . . "

"In completion of the work of the Conference the Lansing-Ishii Agreement, which had been the cause of very grave disputes and was a very threatening feature as well as a stumbling block in the situation in the Far East, was cancelled by the exchange of notes between Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hanihara, now Ambassador of Japan to the United States."

THE above extracts referring to China, appeared in connection with a long article dealing in detail with the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1921-24, which was put out apparently for the purpose of defending the Republican Party against charges made or possibly to be made by the Democratic Party in the present political campaign. Since Senator Lodge is Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate and was a member of the American delegation to the Washington Conference we will have to take his statement as authoritative, but we can't help calling attention to the fact that the venerable Senator failed entirely to call attention to the fact that one of the nine Powers participating in the Conference, France, has thus far failed to ratify any of the China treaties or commitments and as a result nothing has been done in respect to calling the Special Tariff Conference, or carrying out several other important matters. In Senator Lodge's reference to the Four Power Treaty between the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan whereby these Powers agree to respect each other's rights in the islands of the Pacific and that if controversies arose they should be the subject of conference and consideration before any action was taken, he calls attention to the important fact that this Treaty terminated the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. "There can be no doubt," says Senator Lodge, "that the termination of the menacing Anglo-Japanese Alliance was of the utmost importance to the future peace of the world." While agreeing wholeheartedly with the Senator's statement in reference to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, we also desire to call attention to the fact that he refrained entirely from mentioning the fact that another important alliance and equally as menacing, the Franco-Japanese Alliance, was not abrogated and this probably explains more than anything else the refusal up to the present at least of France to ratify the various China treaties and commitments negotiated at the Washington Conference, and also goes a long way in explaining one of the causes at least for the continued turmoil in Chinese affairs.

SO much for Senator Lodge and his defence of the Republican Record. All agree that the Republicans made a fine start in the settlement of the Far Eastern "Question," but there are a number of serious thinkers who do not agree in respect to all of his conclusions and more especially to the do-nothing drifting attitude which has been assumed by the American government or rather the State Department in respect to China since the Washington Conference. To express it in the words of Mr. William Howard Gardiner in an article entitled, "America's Responsibility in the Far East" published in the *Review* last week,

> "Our record in the Far East has had two phases: *At first we supported equity with force whenever there was need for the latter and until about 1860. By so doing we bettered our own interests and general conditions in that part of the world. But since then we have merely dallied with the Far Eastern situation, seeming to be satisfied by the consistency of advancing the same paper program—from which, as a rule, we witheld the support essential to its realization.*"

THEN explaining the two phases of American policy in the Far East still further, the same writer says,

> "The first commercial treaty of the United States in the Far East was with Siam in 1833. But instead of seeking preferential opportunities, it provided that Americans were to enjoy economic opportunities merely equal to those granted to other nationals. By a show of naval force in 1842, we secured similar concessions from the Chinese when the British were seeking special concessions at the close of their Opium War; and these Chinese concessions to us were embodied, in part, in the Treaty of Wang Hiya, in 1844, incidentally to which our Open Door Doctrine was inaugurated. In 1853 and 1854 we opened the Japanese Empire to the modern world—again by a show of naval force. Subsequent commercial treaties with it and the revised treaties of 1858 with China connoted the maximum area of theoretical application of our Open Door Doctrine, which aims that all nations should enjoy equality of economic opportunity, so that none need impair the sovereignty or sequestrate the territories of others.
>
> "During those decades American opportunities and interests in the Far East had been developed in the face of intense rivalries to a remarkable extent by our insistence on being conceded opportunities merely equal to those conceded to others. Whenever necessary, we had supported such equitable insistence by a show of adequate armed force. And by thus supporting such a policy firmly, we had done much to decrease inequity and to raise to a more equitable plane the conduct of affairs in the Far East. But from 1861 until 1898 we neglected the Far East, our energies being diverted from it by our Civil War and by the subsequent internal development of our own country."

THE above refers of course to the entire Far Eastern situation, so we turn to another authority on the Far East, Mr. Thomas F. Millard, in his recent book "Conflicting Policies in Asia," for something on the Chinese situation,

"The interest of the United States in the fate of China is greater than that of any other Western power. This does not estimate 'interests' in the sense of investments, present commerce, active or inert 'concessions,' or what not, or by what has happened in the past. It estimated in terms of geography, of populations, of races, of fundamentals of government, and looks toward the future.

"The policy of the American Government toward China is like the policy of the Monroe Doctrine in the Western hemisphere; indeed, the Hay Doctrine truly is the Monroe Doctrine extended to the Far East. Conditions and circumstances differ, but the principles are the same. Europe has a larger commerce with Latin America than the United States has. Until the World War caused a general shifting of bonded investments, Europe's capital investments in Latin America were very much greater than those of the United States. The Monroe Doctrine is not concerned about that; it stands for the Open Door. What the Monroe Doctrine is concerned about in Latin America is its detachment from the political interference of Europe. And in respect of China that is the Hay Doctrine.

"IMPERISHABLE FAME AWAITS THE AMERICAN STATESMAN WHO WILL DECLARE THE HAY DOCTRINE TO BE THE UNILATERAL POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES, AS ITS FORERUNNER THE MONROE DOCTRINE IS. THE TIME IS RIPE FOR SUCH A DECLARATION.

"The immediate problem of the American Government in the Far East is to make the Washington treaties effective. In this, that division of the treaties which comes under the heading of self-denying ordinances of the powers is of no help constructively. Constructive possibilities of the treaties lie in the agreements and resolutions concerning China, which can be described as parts of a process of restoring administrative autonomy and territorial integrity to China.——If there is a practical way to accelerate the process of putting the Washington treaties into effect--it is by helping China to straighten out her fiscal affairs, and making possible the safe introduction of foreign capital to aid in development.——Provision of the Washington treaties evidently foresaw further obstructions in their execution, and left ways open for further conferences. It may become necessary for the American Government, as the protagonist of the Washington treaties, to invite the signatory powers to a new conference that will discuss the application of constructive measures to China."

THE chief point to this is to emphasize the importance of decisive action in respect to America's relations to China. As was so well stated in the annual report of the Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China at the meeting held in Shanghai last fall.

"Inasmuch as America took the lead in calling the Washington Conference and in directing its discussions, it is to be expected that this leadership on the part of the United States is to be maintained, otherwise the prestige which accrued to America as a result of the Washington is likely to be lost."

Any intelligent observer of the drift of events in China since the close of the Washington Conference is bound to admit that the leadership of affairs in China has gotten far away from those who guided the destinies of the Washington meeting. By holding up the ratification of the treaties France has until quite lately dictated foreign policy in Peking and in this action has had unofficial Japanese backing. Now it is the Bolsheviks of Moscow, the United States—and likewise Great Britain—has been relegated to the unenviable position of being laggards and obstructionists. One observing foreigner recently likened America's position in Peking in recent years to that of a strong swimmer capable of breasting the strongest current, but who always hesitated standing on the bank of the river waiting for someone else to try out the water before venturing in.

U. S. Boxer Money for Subsidising Industries

V. Fong Lam of Lam, Glines and Company, Shanghai, himself a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has written to the *Review* his opinion that the U. S. Boxer Indemmity money to be returned to China would best be used for subsidizing industries already established and assisting new industries. The fund would be a revolving fund, repayable by an industry once established to be used again in helping another industry. Mr. Lam is of the belief that there are more technical men than opportunities for their employment in China. He sees returned students trained in engineering forced into business and other lines for lack of opportunity in their chosen field. The result is that many returned students do not show up to best advantage and returned students as a class are subjected to criticism for inefficiency. Increased industries would also furnish means of employment for uneducated Chinese who now, lacking employment, are mixed up in militarism and banditry. Mr Lam suggests that the fund be administered by a joint committee of Chinese and Americans.

Arnold Advocates Railroad Construction

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache of Peking, addressed the editors and publishers of the leading Chinese newspapers in Shanghai on the evening of July 15 at the Union Club of China on the subject of railroad construction and the use of educational moving pictures in China. About thirty were present at the dinner.

"Railroads are more greatly needed in China at the present time than are colleges," said Mr. Arnold in the course of his address and urged the editors to bend every possible effort in the direction of railroad construction. He said that the present campaign for wagon and motor roads is being overdone, for the reason that there can be no great development of China until railroads are provided. He devoted considerable time to a consideration of the situation in Shansi Province which he recently had visited and stated that more than 800 miles of modern roads have been constructed, but in spite of this fact there were only 70 motor cars in the entire province. Mr. Arnold cited this fact as showing that the real need of the province is railroads which would enable the province to get its products out to the large markets. He said that it costs 10 cents a ton mile to transport merchandise by native cart, 15 cents a mile to transport merchandise by motor truck while the cost for railroad transportation is only about 3 cents silver per ton mile. It costs more to transport wheat from Shansi province to Hankow, according to Mr. Arnold, than it costs to transport wheat from Seattle to Hankow a distance almost half way around the world.

In referring specifically to Chinese-American relations Mr. Arnold pointed to the fact the United States buys from China twice as much as American merchants sell to China. "America is China's best customer," declared Mr. Arnold, "and in our dealings with China we have no ulterior motives. Our interest in China is a trade interest only and for this reason we desire to see China develop and we want to help China develop. China should use all of the assistance she can get from every possible source in her industrial development."

In referring to the importance of moving pictures in China Mr. Arnold urged the editors to exert influence to the end that moving pictures showing the development of the United States in reclamation, drainage projects and railroad construction be brought to China to show the Chinese people what had been accomplished abroad.

Mr. Arnold's address was interpreted by Jabin Hsu, editor of the Shanghai *Tribune*, and at its conclusion, Zao Zoong-hui, editor of the *Republican Daily News* responded and expressed endorsement of the views expressed by Mr Arnold.

The Mixed Court Issue—a Chinese Point of View

BY HO CHIEH-SHIANG

Considerable uneasiness seems to have been caused among both the Chinese people and the foreign community within and without the Shanghai Settlements by the ambiguous and controversial problem concerning the rendition of the Shanghai International Mixed Court to Chinese control. This problem in spite of much public discussion is still vaguely understood and both Chinese and foreigners are imperfectly informed of its real situation. Since the issue has assumed such importance that every student of current Chinese affairs desires to obtain accurate and reliable information concerning the matter and on account of the wide interest in the controversy on the part of the public, the writer has taken considerable pains to investigate thoroughly the question from the Chinese point of view and has been specially fortunate in obtaining an interview with Dr. D. S. Chen who is closely connected with the movement recently launched by various Chinese local organizations for effecting a rendition of the Mixed Court to Chinese authority. Dr. D. S. Chen is a returned law student from America, is practising his profession in this city and concurrently holds the professorship of public law in the Comparative Law School of China in Shanghai. He acted as a technical advisor to the mission which about a month ago went to Peking, petitioning the Chinese government to take immediate steps with the Diplomatic Corps for the rendition of the court. Any information, therefore, coming from such a source should be of more than general interest since his views represent the opinion of a considerable section of the intelligent Chinese classes.

We should first review in brief outline the general history of the Mixed Court, much of the data for which was supplied by Dr. Chen. The International Mixed Court was established in 1869 by the Chinese government in Peking. Prior to the revolution of 1911, the court was entirely a Chinese court. The magistrates were appointed and their salaries paid by the Chinese government, and the entire supervision of the court was also under a local Chinese authority. Foreign assessors only appeared as observers when any foreign interest was involved. They never interfered in any case that was purely Chinese, that is, any case in which both parties were Chinese citizens. In the year 1911, excitement and confusion reigned and the revolution which broke out in Wuchang affected this part of China. Shanghai was left without any recognized authority for a considerable period. The local Consular body, long desirous of taking over the court, availed themselves of this opportunity and under the stress of necessity and expediency assumed entire control of the court in all cases civil as well as criminal cases. The legality or illegality of this action, we do not discuss, but by this summary action, the International Mixed Court found itself entirely changed from purely Chinese to a Court under international control. Since that time, the Consular body has had supervision over the court and has employed the magistrates. In addition to this the foreign assessors try purely Chinese cases as well as "mixed" cases. This is the actual status of the Mixed Court today. As already noted above, the foreign assessors have no legal right whatever to try purely Chinese cases, yet they have been sitting in the Mixed Court and trying them daily for the past thirteen years. This Dr. Chang characterizes as a "plain usurpation of Chinese authority by the foreign powers" since the necessity for such action has long passed away. We can see no reason either in law or Justice that the Powers should refrain any longer from handing the court back to the Chinese authority. Indeed, the present anomalous status of the Shanghai Mixed Court provides a considerable obstacle to the mutual understanding and good will which should exist between the Chinese and foreign communities of this ever growing metropolis.

Dr. Chen was then requested to advance his criticisms of the court as it is now conducted.

Regarding abuses now prevalent in the Mixed Court under Consular control which foreigners themselves openly admit to exist, Dr. Chen said, "Let them reveal themselves in concrete cases." As to defects in general under the control by the Consular body, he made the following statement:

"In the first place, the legality of the court itself since 1911 is very questionable. As noted above, the court was taken over by the Consular body under the doubtful pretext of necessity during a revolutionary period of China. From a strictly legal point of view, the Powers naturally find it a serious task to justify their act. We must bear in mind that *necessity is merely a pretext, but by no means a law.* Therefore the Mixed Court even now has no legalstanding. It rests entirely on might. This makes patriotic Chinese feel indignant and raises doubts in the minds of fair-minded foreigners. In the second place, the lack of a court of appeal to review cases adjudged by the Mixed Court is a lamentable defect. It not only jeopardizes the interests of the Chinese population, but often that of foreigners as well. As the judges are only human they are bound to make mistakes in rendering judgements. The loser may be a Chinese or foreign litigant either of whom should be given a second chance. Thirdly, the present procedure in the Mixed Court is too incomplete and there is too much congestion in it. It takes from 4 to 8 weeks before a civil case can be tried after the sending in the petitions. This naturally and necessarily entails a large amount of expenditure and worry on the part of the litigant parties. Fourthly, the Chinese magistrates in the Mixed Court can not act independently. They are at present not judges in the true sense of the term, but simply salaried employees of the Consular Body. Their positions are entirely at the mercy of the Consular Body: they can not be expected to render fair and impartial judgements when their positions are at stake. In the fifth place, since there is a foreign assessor sitting even in the trial of purely Chinese civil cases, the petitions have to be made in Chinese as well as in English and the trial is conducted in both languages. These things also entail a great deal of money on the part of litigants. Therefore if there is any justice in the Mixed Court, that justice is often dearly bought. Sixthly, some of the magistrates as well the assessors are not legally trained and educated and especially so in the Chinese law since it is at the present time largely unwritten. This being the case, there is no wonder that the Court is glaringly unsatisfactory. Lastly, Chinese clients represented by foreign lawyers are charged enormous fees. On account of their ignorance of the technicalities of the law Chinese clients must employ foreign lawyers and whether they win or lose their cases the inevitable consequences are the expenditure of considerable sums which go largely to the foreign attorneys."

Dr. Chen was then asked why Chinese clients do not engage Chinese lawyers who have the privilege of practising in the mixed court on an equality with the foreign lawyers. To this inquiry, Dr. Chen said, "Firstly most Chinese lawyers are ignorant of foreign languages. Even by using an interpreter in court, they are at a great disadvantage. This is the reason for the preference of foreign attorneys to the Chinese attorneys by Chinese clients even at a great expense. The second reason is that some prominent Chinese lawyers are very reluctant to practise before a court which is only *de facto* in nature. Thirdly, it is believed with good reason by many Chinese that the foreign assessors in the mixed court exercise more influence in rendering judgements than do the Chinese magistrates. In other words they have always the decisive voice in the administration of justice. It is therefore evident that Chinese clients prefer foreign lawyers, as they always beleive that the foreign assessors are generally more favorable to attorneys whose nationality is identical with their own."

Another inquiry put to Dr. Chen was why Chinese clients resort to the Mixed Court instead of to the Chinese native district court. He explained that it is not due to preferment of the former but purely a matter of jurisdiction. For instance, if the defendant lives in the International Settlement and his property is also situated therein, and the plaintiff goes to the native District Court for justice, that court will not sustain the case, because it knows that if any judgement is rendered in the case, it can never be enforced. The opposite is true also, which explains why there are more cases in the Mixed Court, and not because it is better in any respect than any other Chinese courts.

So to sum the matter up we should like to make clear just what is meant by the rendition of the Shanghai Mixed Court to Chinese control. This question means an entire and complete transfer of foreign control over the court to Chinese authority. It means the restoration of the Court to China. It will not be abolished and still will be called the International Mixed Court. The transfer will have no bearing whatsoever upon the native District Court, the former attending to the cases within the settlement, while the latter will have charge of lawsuits in Chinese territory. The foreign assessors will still be retained and will sit as observers in cases in which foreigners are involved. We also wish to have it understood that the Chinese people at the present time are not merely struggling for the handing back of purely Chinese civil cases. The agitation led by the Shanghai Bar Association and the General Chamber of Commerce is for the rendition of both civil and

criminal cases in which foreigners as well as Chinese may be unfortunately implicated. The Consular Body frequently maintains that the criminal cases in the settlement invariably have a great deal to do with public peace and therefore no criminal cases can be considered as being purely Chinese. The Consular Body is therefore in duty bound to retain Jurisdiction in criminal cases arising in the Settlements. On the surface of the matter, this seems to be a plausible argument, but only a few moments' reflection will convince one that it is not supported by good logic. Is it not true that all the Chinese cases arising in the Settlements both civil and criminal are at the present time under the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court, which is entirely under Consular control? Do we find any better public peace and order in the Settlements than elsewhere? The present "crime wave" in the Settlements defeats this contention entirely. As a matter of fact, there is much better public peace and order in the Chinese territory. We think that the rendition of criminal cases will have a favorable effect upon public peace in the Settlements. Furthermore public peace and order are more disturbed now because of the fact that the authority over criminal cases in the entire area of Shanghai are too varied and conflicting. The situation would be inproved if there was unison between the Chinese and foreign authorities in dealing with criminals. We believe crime would be less prevalent and that the people generally would have better protection by permitting the Chinese authorities to take entire jurisdiction. So it is unwise for the Powers to hold back criminal cases.

As to what constructive plans the Chinese have concerning the improvement of the Mixed Court after its rendition to China, Dr. Chen stated that as the matter is not yet settled the details remain to be worked out. Only a brief mention of the general principles for improving the Mixed Court can be made here. First of all, the lack of an appellate court will be immediately remedied. The logical appeal would be to the high court of Kiangsu Province in Soochow which has been functioning effectively for the last decade and where only a few hour's ride by train will bring the litigant parties to their destination. The Chinese government has determined to put the best and most competent judges conversant both in Chinese and Western laws that can be found in this country on the bench. These judges will be appointed by presidential mandates on the recommendation of the Ministry of Justice. Their tenure of office will be so long as they act honestly and honorably. In view of the high standard of living, their salaries will have to be raised so that their integrity and independence of action can be assured and they will be free from the influence of partisan politics. Sufficient funds would of course be provided. Furthermore in Dr. Chen's opinion, in addition to an appellate court there should be several courts of First Instance scattered about the Settlements to take up the minor cases that may be summarily dealt with. That will relieve the congestion of cases in the Mixed Court to a considerable extent. To keep pace with modern development, juvenile courts should be estabilished to deal with cases in which minors and infants are involved. After the rendition Chinese law of procedure which is thoroughly in accord with the spirit of Western jurisprudence will be substituted for the rudimentary and incomplete procedure which obtains in the Mixed Court today.

From the above discussion, we conclude that the rendition of the Mixed Court to China means nothing but improvement for the Court and improvement of the position of foreigners. We hope that our intentions may not be misunderstood. Foreigners may be assured that they have no fear that their interests might be jeopardized by the rendition of the court for the simple reason that they will still retain all of their extraterritorial rights and foreign assessors will observe the faithful operation of justice in cases in which foreigners are involved as one of the parties. Foreign attorneys and solicitors will still be allowed to practise in the court, provided they are honest, upright and well-trained in the law. They need not fear that they may be deprived of their vested rights, when the rendition becomes a fact. We deplore very much that the minds of many foreigners are occupied too much with the rotteness and injustice of the courts of the old Manchu China. They make a great mistake in thinking that these things still prevail in modern Chinese courts. They do not consider that things have changed tremendously in the realm of jurisprudence in China since the inauguration of the Republic. Dr. Chen also expressed the wish that those who are interested in Chinese affairs and yet doubt the intergrity and efficiency of Chinese courts would make a thorough and unbiased investigation of the work undertaken by them. If this is done he believes many of the doubts will be rapidly dissipated.

Shanghai, July 11,1924.

29-230

The Living Buddha Visits the Faithful

BY LAWRENCE IMPEY

Editor's Note—Mr. Impey, the writer of this article, had a most thrilling experience which fortunately turned out better than many other recent escapades with Chinese bandits. Mr. Impey, who is an engineer and recently has been connected with the American Red Cross China Famine Relief, made the trip to Dolonor in the Charhar district to observe the ceremonies described in this article. In the midst of it a bandit in uniform appeared on the scene and Mr. Impey and his party cleared out and made a thirty-mile night march to the nearest Chinese garrison. Then obtaining an escort they returned the next day much to the disgust of the "paichang" who was there with his armed followers to loot the camp.

THIS is the day of days in Mongolia, for today the Ssu Lama and his ward the young Living Buddha are to arrive at the ancient city and Lamasery of Shangtu to visit their Mongolian subjects. Since early morning the scene has been more brilliant than the pen can portray, as one by one the surrounding Mongol yurts send their quota to the congregation that will welcome their overlord. It is somewhat difficult for the foreigner to understand the veneration in which the young Living Buddha and his mentor the Ssu Lama are held, for it is a thing quite outside Western experience and knowledge. The whole story of the living Buddha is not without dramatic interest too, for it goes back in its origin to the days of Yuan Shih-kai, who was determined to make himself the supreme power in Mongolia as well as in China, and to this end sent his troops hither from Kalgan and Lama Miao. These troops occupied the ruined city of Shangtu, fought a brief battle outside the Lamasery, and at length overcame its resistence, killing most of the inmates. The Living Buddha of that time was amongst the slain, but before he died he had found time to hide the bulk of his treasures, and it is stated locally that these are undiscovered to this day. The Lamasery buildings were of course looted, and subsequently set on fire by the Chinese troops, an act which cost Yuan Shih-kai dear, for not only did the action of the military set the Mongolians against him, but the subsequent disturbances were so powerful as to force him to rebuild the temple and pay an indemnity to the Mongols. A few years ago the Living Buddha was reincarnated in the place of the one who was murdered, and it is he, a mere boy, who is to arrive to-day on his first visit to his possessions. The first signs of his coming were manifested yesterday evening, when camels laden with furniture and hangings began to arrive in preparation for the camp. In the early morning the erection of these furnishings began, poles and panels resolving themselves into the appurtenances of two magnificent yurts, or Mongol dwellings, wherein the Ssu Lama, the Living Buddha, and his feminine dependents were to be housed. The poles rapidly fell into place, the felt roofing was laid on, and the silk hangings were draped around the walls, and all was ready. No, not all, for the silken chair of state was to be brought in, the little table of ceremony to be placed in front of it, and on it deposited the offerings of food and drink suitable to the exalted rank of the visitors. Hardly was this preparation fairly under way than the first arrivals from the surrounding country came in sight. Camel carts, bullock carts, and pony carts all brought their quota, these being mostly for the service of the feminine community, the men riding up on all manner of shaggy ponies richly bedizened. The camera or the pen are quite unable to give a fair idea of the extraordinary blaze of color that met the eye of one who was standing on the temple steps at six or seven oclock that morning. The women, ranging in age from perhaps ninety or a hundred down to the the smallest girls who could hardly toddle, were clad in the most extraordinary color schemes imaginable. Look with the writer for a moment at one typical group. Three bullock carts are arriving, the foremost guided by an old woman on foot, the other two following peacefully in her train. The lady is clad in a yellow skirt with a blue overbodice, and this is secured at her waist by a blue and red silk scarf. Heavy riding boots on her feet, with a kind of blue silk trousers tucked into them, peep at intervals from beneath, but this passes almost unnoticed because the eye is caught and held by the sumptuousity of the head-dress. It is of red coral strings bound with silver wire and silver tassel ornaments, and on top is a stiff hat of silk and velvet with a red button crowning all. The stiff hairdressing is also a marvel to behold, when one of the women takes off her hat for a final adjustment, being bound up in a kind of knot by similar coral and silver net ornament, the weight of the whole being a matter for wonder and pity in this hot weather. The cart

cortege stops, and with a deft hand the traces are let go, the bullocks walking out of the shafts with calm serenity and commencing to graze even before the occupants of the vehicles themselves are unloaded. They alight with varying degrees of nimbleness according to their age, but the eldest, an old lady of at least ninety clad in top boots and blue silk riding costume with a red silk bodice, drops to her feet with alacrity that most of our Western ladies of fifty would have difficulty in emulating. She brings with her a little mirror and the other ladies congregate round to see that their attire is satisfactory before proceeding further. Then the granddaughter, or so one presumes her to be, takes out of the rough cart various bundles and bottles which she surrenders to her elders for inspection. Green silks, blue silks, yellow silks, they all form up and approach the entrance of the Lamasery, where in the gate stands the equivalent of St. Peter taking the pence of the faithful. With bows and polite words the old lady offers a bottle containing some mysterious concoction, probably scent, to the guardian of the portal, while with the other hand she presents a package of incense to another official recipient. The examination of the presents proving satisfactory the party proceeds within, to be greeted with bows and smiles of recognition by their friends from the locality, and with more formal greetings by those of distant yurts to whom they may happen to be introduced. A tent immediately inside the gate attracts their attention for a moment, and they sip a cup of tea and sour milk with a friend therein, next passing to the temple door to make their formal genuflection before the shrine. Here some little gift is also made, and the ceremonies of the day are over for the party until the arrival of the Living Buddha and his cortege. So they join the other groups circulating in the temple courtyard, exchanging greetings and gossip for all the world in the manner of an Occidental crowd on a Sunday morning after church service. With covert glances at the hats and head-dresses of their friends and rivals they pass over to the left of the main building, where is the yurt for the feminine visitors and presumably the one intended eventually for the ladies of the high visitors themselves. Here they squat down for a few minutes to sip more tea and eat a few poisonously colored cakes, ere setting forth to order the remainder of their day. This consists of a visit to the main kitchen where they present the assembled cooks with some mutton, some garlic, and some sour milk, on the which they expect to be fed for the period of their visit. This satisfactorily accomplished they adjourn to the gateway, where they select a suitable spot and squatting down produce their pipes and prepare to watch the proceedings of all the newcomers. These are coming thick and fast now, in groups varying from three to a dozen, and clad in the most bewildering and dazzling medley of colors and clothes. Mongol horsemen dash up on all manner of ponies with embroidered leather or silver trappings, and scarcely have they pulled the steed to its haunches ere they are on terra firma and exchanging repartee and jokes with their acquaintances who have already come and who are lounging in the gateway. A brief visit to the reception room on the right of the main courtyard seems to be the order of the day for all of them, though, unless it be to comb their queues and black moustachios and swap a few of the latest stories, there is small reason in it. An even more perfunctory visit to the temple to bow before the altar follows, and then they are at leisure to follow their own devices, which are much the same as those enjoyed by their feminine partners. They too pass to the kitchen to see that all is in order for their midday repast, though in truth their womenfolk are in charge of that part of the arrangements, it being beneath their dignity to so far demean themselves. Then they proceed to one or the other of the marquees to the right or left of the gate, where they too sip tea and crack a joke with some of the women already there assembled. Unfortunately they are handicapped in their attire to some extent and cannot really compete with the ladies in color scheme and blaze of glory, but within their limits they too do very well. Here is one worthy in a deep yellow silk on which are dragons in a curious writhing design, while accompanying him is a friend in a garb of deepest red, also silken, but with no design on it. Next him again is a Mongol with a little circular black and yellow silk hat, red button and all, and clad in a garment of blue silk from head to foot, beneath which one sees heavy silk riding boots and silken trousers. He has a red sash at his waist fastened with a silver badge, and at the side is suspended a silver case containing pen, back-scratcher, and apparently chopsticks. He is evidently someone of importance for he is followed by a guard with an old Mauser rifle, which looks as if it would burst if perchance it were fired. Up to him runs a small boy of perhaps ten years of age, his son or his grandson probably; he also is clad in the most picturesque of blue silk with red sash, and carries a silver hilted knife in his belt. The gentleman forgets his dignity for a moment and catches the lad up to his shoulder, bearing him over to the temple to admire the richness of the hangings within. A lady of some forty summers, evidently the parent of the boy to judge from her proud looks, follows them, and when they emerge again from the darkness within the boy is dismissed to her care with a pat of the head and a joke in the manner which is universal the world over. The lady gives him some words of admonition and advice, and then sits down in the tent with some acquaintances to smoke a pipe, while the youngster joins a laughing group of girls and boys and proceeds to the horse lines, where he will discuss the points and qualities of the various steeds in a manner that would amaze our younger generation if they could but behold it. The scandal of the hour having been discussed in full, the prices of sheep, goats, and ponies compared and lamented, the business of the day is well towards the important occupation of consuming food. Over in the courtyard on the left is the universal kitchen, where are numerous cooks appointed beforehand, and these busy themselves over great boilers wherein is a conglomerate of mutton, oatmeal, garlic, sour milk, and what looks like vermicelli. Contributions are constantly coming to hand and as constantly being added to the mess by the energetic assistants in the culinary department, who are kept busy stoking the fires with an apparently endless supply of "argol" or camel's dung, brought thither by a chain of small boys deputed specially for this duty. As the various families feel the pangs of hunger assail them they produce pots and other utensils from their carts and proceed kitchenward to obtain their share of the good things of this life, dished out to them liberally under the direction of the head chef. These received they bear them away to some convenient site where they may picnic and at the same time behold with an impartial eye all that goes on around them.

It is now mid-day and quite a number are busy satisfying the inner man when a sudden burst of rain such as is so frequent in Mongolia towards the end of June sends the male population in a wild scamper to remove their bedizened saddles from the hobbled steeds that are grazing all round the outer gate. We take advantage of the shower, for it will probably be nothing more, to shelter under one of the reception tents and study the types of humanity assembled there. Here is an old lady who is almost blind from age, smoking a wonderful silver pipe with amber mouthpiece, but she pauses for a moment at a whisper from her grand-daughter to peer curiously at the foreigner who stands before her. Her blue silk skirt is beautifully embroidered, and hers is a most gorgeous purple over-bodice such as one may very seldom see, while her coral and silver head-dress is so massive that it must weigh at the very least five or six pounds, for it reaches in long strings and tassels to far below her waist. Hardly has the old lady recovered from our bow of greeting than she is assailed by a perfect bevy of ancient dames who have just arrived, and then what a scene is there before us. Introductions, bows, words of formal or of kindly greeting, and the inevitable interchange of snuff. This latter is held in most splendid carved snuff bottles of jade, amber, or other precious material, and the ceremony proceeds according to some long established rite. The bottles are passed in interchange from ancient hand to ancient hand, the more it is passed and repassed, apparently, the more formally complimentary being the greeting. This ceremony is interrupted by a sudden burst of noise outside and the crowd disintegrates and speeds to the gateway to see if perchance it be the Ssu Lama himself. False alarm, it is nothing more exciting than the arrival of the local petty official with his bodyguard. He is dressed up for the occasion in black silk and rides a really quite presentable chestnut pony, but his bodyguard are as blackguardly a collection of scoundrels as one would not desire to meet on a dark night, if appearances count for anything. This collection pile their arms in the courtyard while the representative of authority is greeting the foreigner with bows and smooth words, a mere pretense of gentility in reality, for this gentleman can neither read nor write and is pretty generally ignorant of the state of things in the outside world. He relates a long rigmarole as to the enormous wickedness of certain mythical bandits whom at last he has most valiantly suppressed, tells one that there are antelopes in the vicinity for the shooting and that he will be delighted to provide horse and an escort if the "Ta Jen" will condescend to pursue them, and so passes on with empty words and bows of farewell. The crowd grows ever denser and denser, for now are added a deputation of lamas from surrounding lamaseries come to pay their respects to the "Perfect Jewel," the Living Buddha. They are of two kinds, the one religious order clad in yellow robes of ceremony with the blue silken cuffs to their long gowns and the yellow hat with its red button atop, while the other is dressed for the occasion in deep red, though they must not be confused with the so-called "Red" Lamas, who are the secular and military branch of the order. From a casual study of the neighborhood as represented in the present gathering one would hazard a guess that at least one-third of the whole population are lamas, and in this one would pro-

SHANGHAI NEWSPAPERMAN RECEIVES DEGREE IN JOURNALISM

Mr. Y. P. Wang, M. S. in Journalism, (Shun Pao, Shanghai, China), stands in front of the above group who are (left to right); Dr. H. E. Hawkers, (Dean of Columbia College); Dr. J. W. Cunliffe, (Director of the Pulitzer School of Journalism); Dr. Melville E. Stone, LL. D. (Counsellor of the Associated Press); Dr. Talcott Williams, (Former director of the Pulitzer School); Dr. Adolph S. Ochs, LL. D. (Publisher of the New York Times); Mr. Louis Wiley (Business Manager of the New York Times); Dr. A. S. Will, (Professor of Journalism of the Pulitzer School); Dr. Victor F. Lawson, LL. D. (Publisher and editor of Chicago Daily News); and Dr. C. P. Cooper, (Professor of Journalism of the Pullitzer School).

The Pulitzer School of Journalism of Columbia University, New York, N. Y., U. S. A., for the first time in its history, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon three distinguished and prominent journalists, Adolph S. Ochs, Victor F. Lawson, and Melville E. Stone, on the occasion of its 170th Commencement Exercises, June 4, 1924. Incidentally the same school graduated this year also for the first time a Chinese student, Y. P. Wang of the *Shun Pao*, Shanghai, China, with the degree of Master of Science in journalism. Through the suggestion of Director J. W. Cunliffe of the school, a picture of these recipients of honorary degrees, the first Chinese graduate, and the professors of journalism was taken after the graduation ceremony in the front of the journalism building on the campus of Columbia University, in memory of this unusual occasion.

Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of the New York *Times*, is one of the most prominent newspapermen, and through his paper presents America to the world and the world to America.

Victor F. Lawson, editor and publisher of the Chicago *Daily News*, is known for his work and service in promoting the profession of journalism.

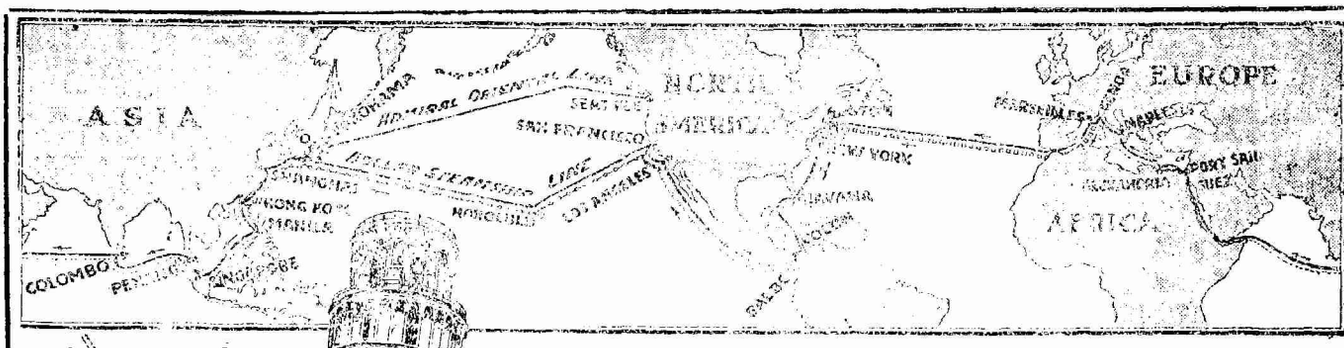
Melville E. Stone, formerly general manager of the *Associated Press*, now counsellor for that corporation, is one of the pioneers who made possible the dissemination of news through a cooperative syndicate upon which many important American newspapers rely for their source of the daily news of the world.

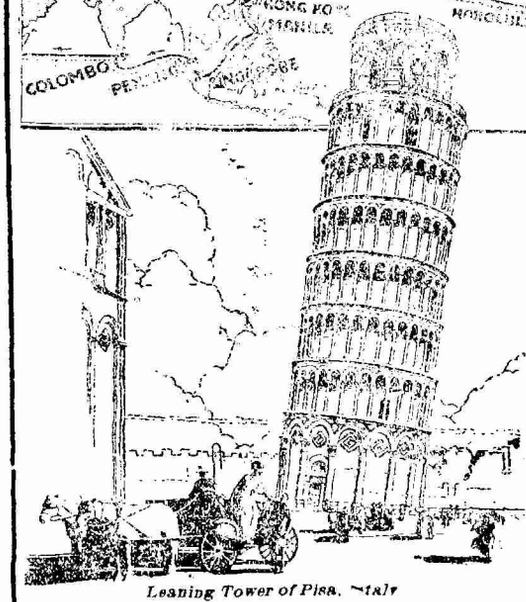
Y. P. Wang, assistant manager of the *Shun Pao*, Shanghai, China, arrived in America in 1922 to specialize his studies in journalism. After spending a year in the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Journalism, he came to Columbia University for his graduate work, for which he received the degree of Master of Science in journalism this summer in the Pulitzer School of Journalism. Upon the advice of Director Cunliffe, his thesis, entitled "The Rise of the Native Press in China", is being printed in book form, to be circulated among American newspapers. Mr. Wang is a graduate of St. John's University of Shanghai, and is well known for his activities among the Chinese students in New York City. He was vice-president of the Chinese Students' Club in New York, and associate editor of the *Chinese Students' Monthly*. During his stay in America he visited many large newspaper plants. He occasionally delivered speeches before American audiences and also contributed articles to New York's leading newspapers. Upon his return to Shanghai, he will resume his former position on the *Shun Pao*.

---

bably not be far wrong. It was a wise political move of the old Chinese Emperor Chien Lung when he so strongly furthered the development of the lama orders, for by this means he kept the population of Mongolia within manageable bounds, and indeed some students affirm that he so reduced it that another two hundred years will see it well nigh extinguished. Be that as it may there is no denying that the lamas, secular or religious, are the paramount force in the country for good or evil, for every family has its eldest son within the sacred ranks and is therefore bound up with the aims and purposes and demands of the body as a whole. As one instance of their authority and power let us ask a question or two of this Mongol next to the gateway. "Who owns this city and lamasery?" indicating the ruined site before us, some two miles square. "The Ssu Lama," is the reply. "Who owns the ground on the far side of the river to the south?" a distance of some eight or ten miles. "The Ssu Lama also. and those are his flocks that you see feeding there." "Indeed, and how many are there in that flock?" "Oh! not many," is the answer, about five thousand only, but he has many more to the east and the north that you do not see from here." This one instance gives a faint idea of the riches and power of the Lama potentate, who resides for the most part in Peking, from whence he comes on an occasional visit to his pastures in the summer, passing thence to the neighboring town of Dolonor of Lama Miao with its two huge lamaseries accommodating over one thousand priests and as many acolytes. Thus one may easily comprehend the respect which is accorded to this dignitary by the Chinese authorities, who claim indeed that Mongolia lies beneath their control but who have no desire to find a hornet's nest of angry lamas buzzing about their ears, as might easily happen if any disrespect were shown to the potentates of either Lama Miao or Urga.

By this time it is three o'clock in the afternoon, everyone who has any claim on the culinary department is fed, and time is beginning to hang heavy on their hands. the more so as a steady rain had set in from the west, thus confining the majority of the women to the tents and courts lest their finery should get wet. The younger and more energetic spirits amongst the men got out their ponies and began to ride around the ruins of the city, partly to watch for the arrival of the Ssu Lama and partly to display their especial talent to the best advantage. An onlooker might not find their style quite approximating to that favored in the Occident, but he would be forced to admire the way in which they put their ponies at the fallen city walls and surmounted the masses of rubble without a stop or a stumble, and to admit that it was a feat which would be but seldom attempted by a foreign rider. Quite probably the surefootedness of these Mongol ponies is due to the fact that they are not shod, and although their hooves are in a broken condition that would bring sorrow to the heart of any "vet" they seem in reality to be none the worse for it. So the afternoon wears on, a few of the crowd drifting away homeward under the dispiriting influence of rain, until about six oclock the sound of a motor horn is heard in the distance. The guard turns out and is lined up in some sort of order, their officer pushing them into place with the butt end of his whip, while the majority of the Mongols leap to their saddles and are away across country to meet the arrivals.





Leaning Tower of Pisa, Italy

Seven Sister Ships

	Leaves Shanghai	Arrives Marseilles	Arrives New York
President Garfield	August 1	Sept. 10	Sept. 25
President Polk	August 15	Sept. 24	Oct. 9
President Monroe	August 29	Oct. 8	Oct. 23
President Harrison	Sept. 12	Oct. 22	Nov. 6
President Van Buren	Sept. 26	Nov. 5	Nov 20
President Hayes	Oct. 10	Nov. 19	Dec. 4
President Adams	Nov. 7	Dec. 17	Jan. 1

21 World Ports

Every 14 Days

Passenger & Freight

SHANGHAI
HONGKONG
MANILA
SINGAPORE
PENANG
COLOMBO
SUEZ
PORT SAID
ALEXANDRIA
NAPLES
GENOA
MARSEILLES
BOSTON
NEW YORK
HAVANA
COLON
BALBOA
LOS ANGELES
SAN FRANCISCO
HONOLULU
KOBE
SHANGHAI

Five Services in One

Inter-Oriental
Oriental-European
Trans-Atlantic
North American Inter-Coastal
Trans-Pacific

Stopovers Wherever Desired

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

SHANGHAI

Freight Office—Robert Dollar Bldg. Passenger Office—Corner Nanking and Kiangsi Roads.

Yokohama—Kobe—Tientsin—Hankow—Hongkong—Manila—Singapore

29-233

The debris of fallen buildings, for it must be remembered that this is Shangtu the ancient capital of the great Kublai Khan, present no obstacle to the equestrian skill of these Mongols, though amusingly enough the procession is headed in its wild dash by the slight figure of a young girl, who takes all the jumps and even the city wall itself in true Amazonian style. The autos come into view now through the opening of the West Gate, curious anomaly in this otherwise historic scene, and drawing up in front of the Lamasery begin to disgorge their contents. There is a wild blare of trumpets, conchs and horns as the Ssu Lama emerges, the majority of the people bowing to the very ground in their greeting, though it is difficult to tell whether their reverence is for the portly figure of the Ssu Lama himself or for the slight boy of eleven or twelve, the Living Buddha reincarnated and returned to his people. A Chinese officer evidently deputed as escort from Kalgan, whence the motors have come to-day, follows in the rear of the two dignitaries, and all three make a hasty dash for the shelter of the reception yurts, the Ssu Lama bowing to the crowd en route. This appears to conclude the show for the majority of the people, who yoke up their oxen and wend their way homeward, but a few of the more influential are graciously permitted to remain and have the honor of an official reception. Even this ceremony, however, is damped by the weather and the lateness of the hour, and is very speedily concluded, ending with a recognition of the presence of distinguished foreigners and an invitation to them to pay a visit to the Ssu Lama at his headquarters in Lama Miao in a few days' time.

Events did not march to their logical conclusion in this case however, for the death of the Living Buddha at Urga some weeks previously not only led to political disturbances at Urga itself but had what appeared to be a repercussive effect on the whole surrounding area. As will be remembered, the foreign missionaries were warned to leave Urga almost immediately, and it could only have been a week or so later that results began to be apparent in the Shangtu area. The "paichang" or local official of a rank equal to a corporal came over to the camp and warned the foreigners to get out immediately, adding that if he saw them there again after two days had elapsed he would not be responsible for the consequences. As this threat followed almost upon an unpleasant experience of the writer, who had been fired on from ambush when out stalking antelope, the bullet passing within a few feet of him, it seemed wisest to withdraw for the time being at least. In all this, however, there is no desire or intention to discredit the Mongols in that region as a whole, for they are an extremely friendly and pleasant people to deal with and seem to be always willing to help one. Their attitude towards life is very fairly described in the foregoing article, and it is only when one runs up against petty officialdom looking for bribes or soldiery looking for loot that the borders of Mongolia are likely to become at all unpleasant, and after all it seems that such conditions are to be met with to-day in more than one part of China itself.

Dolonor, Charhar, July 4, 1924.

China Consortium Meeting in London

Recent attempts of the Chinese government to secure loans from other sources than the International Banking Consortium, organized in 1920 to substitute international cooperation for international competition in extending economic and financial aid to China, has been reported by cable to be the chief reason for the holding of a meeting in London on July 14. Thomas Lamont of Morgan and Company, New York, was to attend the meeting in person, so it is believed to be a meeting of importance. The Consortium was organized on October 15, 1920 for a period of five years, subject to dissolution on 12 months' notice of a majority of the members. Thus far, conditions in China have been such that the Consortium has not felt warranted in lending approval to the flotation of any loans by China, thus acting as an obstacle to China's getting money abroad. Whether or not the Consortium is to be continued after next year was expected to be indicated if not definitely decided at the meeting this week. At a meeting a year ago May in Paris, the Consortium had been criticised to such an extent that the members felt called upon to make a statement of policies. This statement was to the effect that the Consortium wished to prevent political aggression on China through the channel of loans by any government, that it wished to assist China in building up a sound credit but felt that the first step in this direction must come from within China and not from without, and finally disclaimed for itself or its members any motive of profit of any sort.

The Americanization of Emil S. Fischer

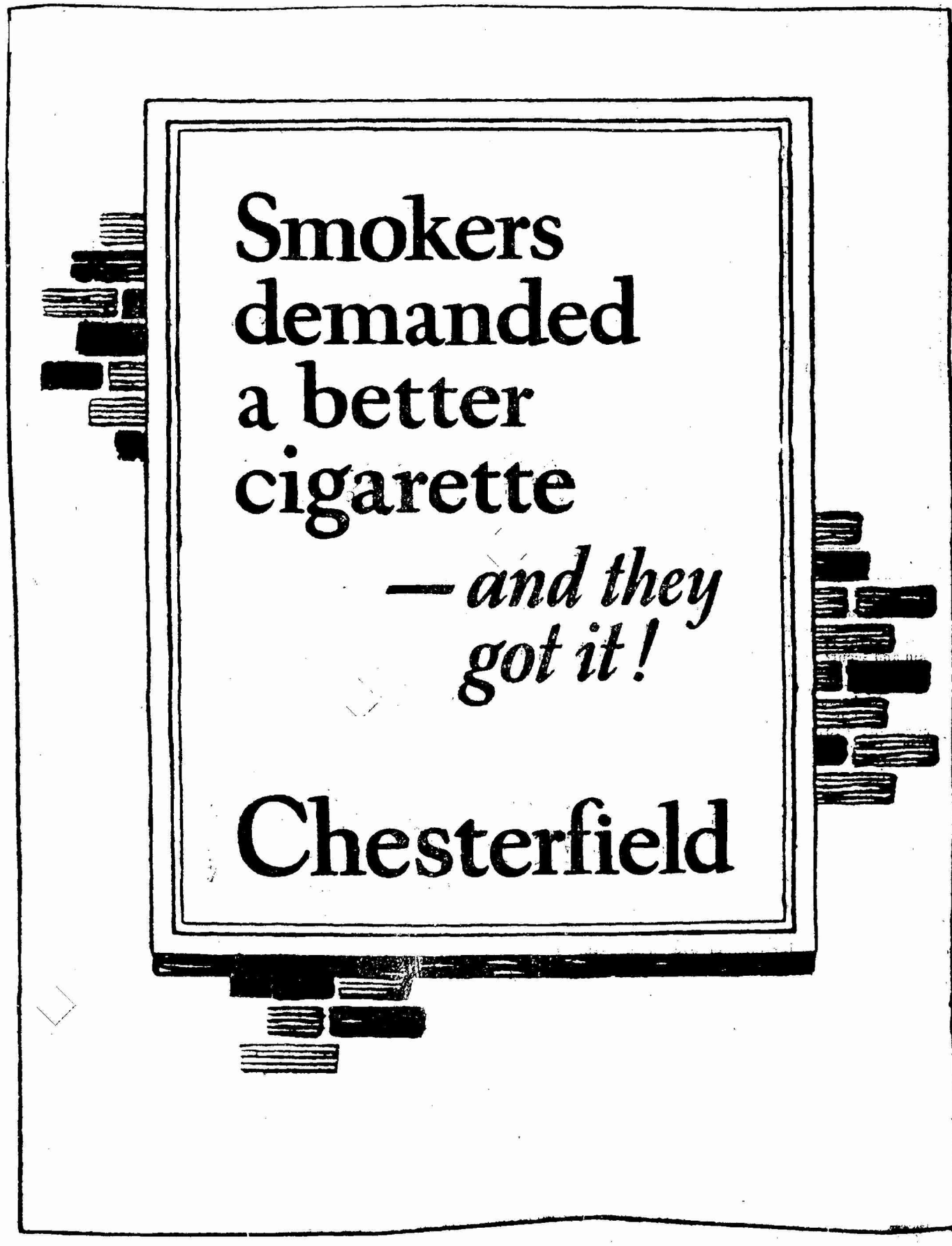
IT would be interesting to see someone try to take United States citizenship away from Emil S. Fischer, sworn auditor and accountant of Tientsin, or from his wife. Probably there are very few citizens under the stars and stripes who prize their nationality as much as do the Fischers, for it is quite probable that they have fought harder to get it than perhaps any other Americans. Most Americans are just born that way and accept their nationality with the same unconcern as they do their five senses, but not so Emil Fischer. He became an American citizen by months of weary struggle through the barbed entanglements of the red tape which surrounds the attainment of justice from human institutions. Calvin Coolidge, acting Mayor Murray Hulbert of New York City, many Senators and Representatives of the United States Congress, prominent judges and no end of government authorities were connected with the Americanization of the Fischers, with the result that they are probably better acquainted with the working of American government than many Mayflower college professors of that subject. Sixty-four pages of Congressional record, sheaths of court records and reams of correspondence in government and private files pertain to the Fischer case.

Mr. Fischer was born in Austria in 1865. His brothers and sisters, uncle and cousins left home as they reached their teens and settled in New York, becoming United States citizens in one way and another in due course. Emil Fischer, however, went to Brazil where he worked until 1892 when he joined his parents who, also, had gone to America and settled in New York. Two years later he came to China. On one of his dozens of trips to America, in 1904, the matter of American citizenship occurred to Mr. Fischer and he took out "first" papers with a view to naturalization; but soon he returned to China where all his interests were and so the five years' residence requirement prior to naturalization was sacrificed. In 1908 a law was passed that "first" papers became null and void if not carried through to completion within seven years, which happened in Mr. Fischer's case.

Then came the European war. Mr. Fischer, who always considered himself an American and was so regarded by his friends in China, was appointed an administrator of sequestered properties by the Chinese Alien Property Custodian early in 1919. However, when it was proposed to deport all Germans and Austrians from China at the close of the war, Mr. Fischer realized that technically he might well be included among the deportees. His folks in New York appealed to the United States department of state and Secretary Lansing instructed Minister Reinsch at Peking to give Mr. Fischer protection. That, however, was only a provisional arrangement; and Mr. Fischer, hearing of the case of a Y. M. C. A. secretary in China who secured American citizenship by special act of Congress, went to Washington in the spring of 1920 with the same purpose in mind. This special case of the Y secretary and four others of women, and subsequently the Fischer case, are the only ones which for years ever have been much debated in both Houses of Congress.

On reaching Washington, a hectic round of calls on Congressmen, lawyers, judges, friends and officials began, and it lasted for 15 months, ending in nothing except one of Congress' most unique records in the matter of citizenship. The record is entirely favorable to Mr. Fischer's naturalization, but hopelessly pigeon-holed by entirely extraneous red tape involving principles of Parliamentary procedure and what-not. Murray Hulbert, president of the board of aldermen of New York City, and later acting mayor, for years took a strong interest in the Fischer case, as did Senator W. Calder from that state. A bill was drawn up and fought in the committees of the Senate and House, finally receiving the unanimous approval of those bodies to be favorably recommended to the House and Senate On March 3, 1921, the last day of Congress, the Senate passed the joint bill and Senator Calder immediately rushed with it to the House of Representatives, only to find the business of the session closed and Senator Reed delivering his famous eulogy over the body of the late Speaker of the House, "Champ" Clark. Had the Senate passed the bill five minutes earlier, Mr. Fischer would have been an American citizen in 1921.

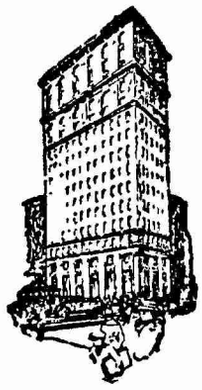
He did not give up. When the special session of Congress opened the following 11th of April, the chairman on immigration and naturalization in his initial address requested that the case of Emil Fischer be considered before the committee settled down to other business. He stated that he generally disfavored legislation naturalizing individuals, but


Smokers
demanded
a better
cigarette
—and they
got it!
Chesterfield

29-235

STARTLING STATISTICS

announced recently by U. S. Government



Nineteen out of every twenty fail to provide either for their old age or for their families at death.

Life insurance saves the nation more than $30,000,000 per year in maintaining the poor.

Ninety per cent of the children who enter school at age six must stop before completing the eighth grade to go to work.

Over 8,000,000 women must work to live.

Thirty-five per cent of the widows of the country are in want.

The West Coast Life Insurance Company will guarantee that your dependents will not be included in any of the above classes. Back of our guarantee are 18 years' experience and over G$9,000,000 assets.

WEST COAST LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

SAN FRANCISCO-CALIFORNIA

W. R. RICE & CO., - - - - - GENERAL AGENTS

3 CANTON ROAD—SHANGHAI.

that the circumstances of the Fischer case were such that he heartily recommended it, and thereupon the bill was recommended to the House. Later the Senate brought the bill up again and secured its passage by unanimous consent on May 2, 1921. But when the joint bill which had passed in the Senate was brought before the Houses on May 3 direct from the Speaker's table instead of going to the House committee for approval as is the usual procedure, this Parliamentary technicality caused the merits of the Fischer case to be entirely forgotten and a fight started over the question of procedure. When it came to a vote, the method of procedure was defeated by 171 votes to 163. This did not defeat Fischer's case, as a proposal of reconsideration was afterwards ruled in his favor on May 4, Calendar Day. However, Mr. Fischer, after 15 months' fight and the hardest sort of luck in reward for it, returned to China, and with him came Mrs. Fischer, who was born in Chicago but who had technically become Austrian through marriage to Mr. Fischer during his fight for naturalization in Washington.

In the autumn of 1923, Mr. and Mrs. Fischer again set out from Tientsin for New York. Arriving there November 10, a petition for citizenship was filed in the New York federal court with jurisdiction over naturalization cases. The law required that 90 days elapse between the filing and the hearing of the case. When the case came up on February 25, 1924, Fischer was bitterly opposed by officials of the naturalization bureau. Judge Goddard stated at the opening of the hearing that he had looked into the case and thought the law was against it. Then New York's acting mayor, Murray Hulbert, went into action, and, despite having just come from a three hours' session with a delegation of 500 New Yorkers, he argued an hour and a half in Mr. Fischer's case, and so effectively that Judge Goddard agreed to give the case further consideration and requested that briefs be filed. This was done within a week, and on March 13, Judge Goddard gave his decision in favor of Fischer, and on March 17 Judge Bondy, to whom the decision was referred, made Emil S. Fischer, in name as well in fact, a citizen of the United States.

And what about Mrs. Fischer? When she married Mr. Fischer in 1920, the law was that a wife took the nationality of her husband, losing her own. Born in Chicago, she had technically become an Austrian. Then about 1921, the United States decided that the nationality of hubands and wives was an individual matter, the one not affected by the other. So with the court's decision this last spring, Mr. Fischer, born an Austrian, would have become an American, while Mrs. Fischer, born an American, would have remained an Austrian. It is evident where justice lay; and the Judge gave Mrs. Fischer back her American citizenship in the same decision which naturalized Mr. Fischer. She has, among other things, Flittle American flag from the Daughters of the American a evolution to prove it.

JEWELRY & CURIOS

Diamonds, Pearls, Jades, Wrist Watches

TUCK CHANG & CO.

67 Broadway

L.M. BOCKER

PURCHASING AGENT - EXPORT BROKER

Purchase of American products negotiated
Quotations cheerfully furnished on application

Hoge Bldg., Seattle, U.S.A. — **Cable address "Bocker," Seattle**

29-236

林文烟花露水

Murray & Lanman's

Florida Water

has the fragrance of dewy petals;—a refinement of delicate charm;—distinctive without being oppressive.

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water is an extract of flowers, free from that cloying sweetness of elaborate compound perfumes and therefore particularly pleasing to people of delicate and sensitive tastes. It is delightfully refreshing when added to the bath and neutralizes the odours of perspiration.

此水有一種清淨花露之香味乃提取花中精液所製決無化學造成之濃濁香味故全世界之名門閨秀莫不用之購者請認明林文烟字樣

Obtainable at all leading stores or from

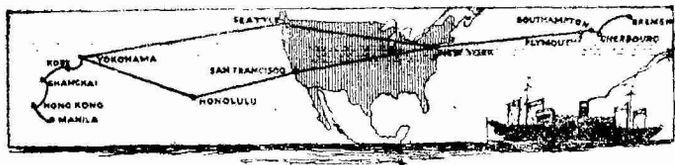
MUSTARD & CO., INC.

ESTABLISHED 1870

4 PEKING ROAD SHANGHAI

Exclusive Representatives—China, Hongkong, Macao

Branches: Hongkong, Canton, Hankow, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.



The Convenient Route to Europe

SAIL from Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong or Manila to Seattle or San Francisco—cross America by rail and sail from New York to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton or Bremen via the United States Lines.

Investigate this new fast route to Europe today —special through rates. Through reservations.

UNITED STATES LINES
Agents
ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE
Corner Kiangse & Nanking Roads, Shanghai
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Shanghai
AGENCIES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES
Managing Operators for U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

A Trade-mark That Has Become a Guarantee

Nearly every abstract thought has its symbol. There's the Palm Branch for Victory; the Anchor for Hope; the Circle for Eternity, etc. Just so—the Trade-mark of the United States Rubber Company has come to be the symbol for "It's good."

All over the world the flint of that thought strikes a spark in the steel of the minds of men—Whenever an article bearing that trade-mark is seen, quick as a flash comes the mental echo "It's good!"

And this isn't just the result of advertising—It's the common effect of a common cause, for the United States Rubber Company's products are good. Learn to know them by the famous "U. S." Trade-mark.

United States Rubber Export Co., Ltd.
17 Jinkee Road Shanghai

29-238

Tientsin Takes Up the "Mass-Education" Movement

BY PEI-YU CHIEN

FOR two days last week, gigantic parades composed of approximately 100,000 people that filled two long streets moved through the Chinese city of Tientsin. Each participant in the parades carried in his hand a little flag bearing various inscriptions such as "Illiteracy Is Blindness," "To Study Is to Save the Country," etc. 100,000 of such little flags were distributed by the Bureau of Education of Tientsin and there were many schools and institutions that printed their own flags.

Among those who walked in these parades, the majority were employes of shops and factories such as apprentices of the Commercial Press and the National Goods Stores and so on. There were also a large number of boy and girl students, representatives of Trade guilds, Y.M.C.A. members and other public and social-welfare bodies.

This parade was a part of the nation-wide movement to reduce illiteracy in China—The Movement for the Education of the Common People. This is the latest endeavor of the enlightened section of China to promote the intellectual standard of the Chinese populace and is regarded as the most promising way to achieve such a great enterprise. As the responsibility of educating the masses rests with the student class, who are now starting free classes in their respective districts and villages when they go home during the summer vacation and to undertake such similar work when at schools, it is indeed a blessing to the nation that the time and activities of thousands of young patriotic students can be devoted to their work.

Since the student movement of May 4, 1919, the students have gradually realized their responsibilities in combatting the evil of corrupt politics. The college and university students soon began to devote part of their time to educating the illiterate servants and employes in their schools. Gradually poor people outside their schools who are willing to learn have been admitted. Middle school student soon followed the example of their elders. Night classes have been arranged. However, the benefits obtained by the poor people who lived near the schools in the cities and towns was not sufficiently far-reaching.

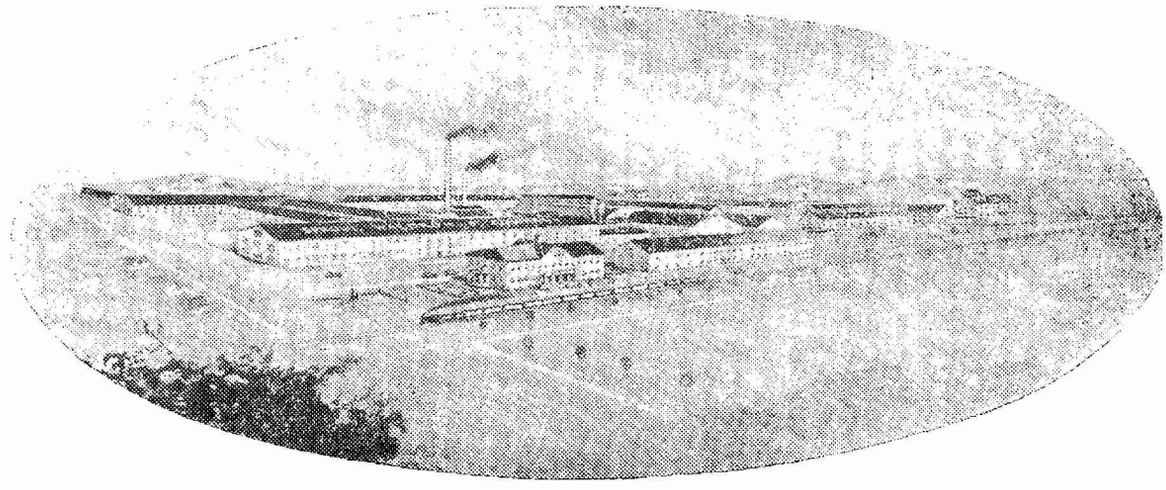
So the educational leaders in China soon devised a method by which the illiteracy-reducing movement should spread throughout the nation penetrating the most interior villages of backward provinces. But this did not assume much importance in North China until Mrs. Hsiung Hsi-lin took the leadership. Mrs. Hsiung is the wife of ex-Premier Hsiung Hsi-ling. Her record so far has not yet been broken as the first woman in China in philanthropic and educational works.

The North China movement was started by Mrs. Hsiung about a year ago when an organization was set up in Peking. In August last year when the National Association for the Advancement of Education was holding its annual conference in Tsing Hua College, Peking, in which representatives from more than twenty provinces participated, Mrs. Hsiung spoke on the new project. The proposal was outlined and provincial delegates were persuaded to copy the movement in their respective provinces when they went back. The proposal was at once taken up. By this time, headquarters was definitely set up in Peking with a board of directors composed of a body provincial directors, two from each constituent province, and nine executive directors who are elected from the resident directors in Peking. Under the supervision of the Board of Directors, the general secretary undertakes the work in connection with the promotion and extension of the movement.

After the adjournment of the National Association for the Advancement of Education annual conference, the delegates returned to their respective provinces and immediately started to work. Branch offices were soon established in the provincial capitals and sub-branch offices were organized in various districts and towns. For different streets of a town and different villages of a district, Mass Education Committees have been organized which undertake to administer education to the common people residing within their respective areas. At present, there are twenty provicial branch offices with numerous sub-branch offices. Judging from the reports from the member provinces, the result of their efforts is remarkable and promises even greater achievements in the future.

Nanking, one of the earliest experimental stations in this movement, has already reaped a gratifying harvest under

MONARCH FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY



The largest factory in America devoted exclusively to the manufacture of Flour, Feed and Cereal Milling Machinery; 340,000 square feet of floor space.

We plan and equip Flour, feed, rice and other cereal mills complete, or furnish single machines for any milling purpose. Fifty years' experience as successful mill builders is the mill owners best guarantee against disappointment in milling results if he chooses Monarch equipment.

Sprout, Waldron & Co., Muncy, Pa. U. S. A.

The Monarch Mill Builders

Cable address "Sprodron" Codes: A. B. C. (5th & 6th Editions) Lieber's, Western Union, Bentley's.

China Representatives: Arnhold & Co., Ltd., Shanghai.

the leadership of various men, among whom is S. T. Wang. Anhui is progressing wonderfully. Shantung has done a great deal since Mrs Hsiung took a trip to Tsinanfu where she attended the initial meeting of the popular education movement. General Chang Tso-lin, governor of the Manchurian provinces, embarked upon this same enterprising project after James Yen went there and proposed it to him. Mr. Yen, who first compiled the "Thousand Character Text Book" six years ago in France as a Y. M. C. A. worker among the Chinese laborers, is just back from an extensive trip throughout Manchuria. At Mukden where he stayed for two weeks, he enlisted three hundred military officers from General Chang's troops and trained them to teach his text book. Now, 10,000 soldiers have already been enrolled in the popular education classes. Shansi is said to be but little affected by the present movement as Governor Yen Hsi-shan there has been promoting popular education all the while within his territory. Chihli is never late in anything worthwhile; so, as soon as the spring season of schools was over, the students and educational leaders lost no time in preparing themselves for an energetic campaign through the summer months.

The movement in Tientsin is said to have been started through a long distance telephone call from Mrs. Hsiung at Peking to Chang Po-lin, president of the Nankai University, Tientsin. She asked Mr. Chang to call together all the educational leaders in Tientsin for a general discussion of the project. Then she came down to Tientsin and was accorded a warm reception by a well organized committee at the station. Mrs. Hsiung stayed in Tientsin for two days and held a number of meetings in which all matters relating to the movement were discussed at length. These meetings were attended by members of the Educational Association of Chihli, members of the Bureau of Education of Tientsin and representatives of the Y. M. C. A. and other organizations.

The board of directors and executives was then organized. Chi Yao-chen, Magistrate of Tientsin, promised to appropriate a sum for the initial expnses. Thus the work was started.

According to the estimate of the Education Bureau of Tientsin, there are more than 1,000 private tutors in Tientsin. Although some of them have undergone public examiniations, many schools established by them are unlicensed by public authorities. Now the first thing to be done in Tientsin is to have the curriculum of these private schools standardized. The teachers must be put through a rigid training before they can be licensed to teach children. By a reorganization of these private schools and the adoption of compulsory education of children, popular education will be greatly facilitated without adding further burden to the public.

Besides these 1,000 private schools which are to be reorganized to be fit for the education of children, there are also to be established in Tientsin 200 free schools for grown people who need common education. These free schools, or classes, are to be set up at different convenient points in the Chinese city with a minimum of fifty students in each class. They are to be taught the 1,000 characters in four months' time. Thus at the end of every four months, a total of 10,000 students will be graduated from all these studying classes, or 30,000 a year. For the time being, the enrollment is entirely voluntary, but compulsory methods will be introduced later, such as to induce the employers not to employ those who are not graduated from such free schools in a certain time limit. Although the project is still in its experimental stage in Tientsin, judging from the accomplishments of other localities and the universal support from all official and private bodies in this town, the enterprise is bound to have far-reaching effects in the future. As has been said by Mrs. Hsiung and other educational leaders, the ability to read on the part of common people is essential to the success of the republican institution of government, and such a movement of a nation-wide scope is certainly not to be overlooked by one who takes any interest in the affairs of China.

West Coast Life Insurance Company Increases Dividends to Policyholders

W. R. Rice, agent for China of the West Coast Life Insurance Company, has just received notice from his company of substantial increases in dividends payable to participating policyholders during the dividend year June 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925. The increases range from 10 to 20 per cent on whole life forms, 7 1/2 to 20 per cent on twenty payment life forms, and from 5 to 15 per cent on endowment forms. The largest increa es are at the younger ages and policy durations. The West Coast Life also announces 5 per cent interest on trust funds left with the company under optional methods of settlement, which is 1 1/2 per cent in excess of the guaranteed interest rate. The Shanghai agency, Mr. Rice states, has produced in accepted and paid business since last September over $1,600,000. Approximately 90 per cent of this business is on the lives of foreigners.

To China's Markets
from
America's Center

Actively engaged in foreign banking for many years, The Continental and Commercial Banks reach across the Pacific and extend their complete commercial facilities to the business men of China.

At Chicago, business center of America, these Banks are in close touch with conditions, and one of our valued services to the Orient is our authentic information on American trade and credits.

Chinese producers and merchants are cordially invited to correspond with our officers, particularly with

Arthur Reynolds, *President*
John Jay Abbott, *Vice-President*
Wm. G. Mackintosh, *Manager Foreign Department*

The CONTINENTAL *and* COMMERCIAL BANKS
CHICAGO

Resources More than $500,000,000

"An Extra Measure of Service"

29-240

Men and Events

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd. of Shanghai will officially open its new banking premises with a reception on Saturday, July 19.

Dr. J. J. Heeren of Shantung Christian University who with Mrs. Heeren has been spending several months in London, expects to return to China, landing in Shanghai on August 29.

Dr. Emil S. Fischer, accompanied by Mrs. Fischer, passed through Shanghai last week on their return to Tientsin after a trip around the world.

Joseph T. Mannix, well-known American newspaper man of Minneapolis, is now in Peking expecting to return home by way of Russia and Europe.

G. D. Musso, Italian attorney of Shanghai who has been in Italy for several months, received serious injury in a motor car accident in Rome, according to news received by his office in Shanghai last week.

Columbia University, N. Y., is offering in the present summer session courses in the Chinese language by Prof. F. C. H. Lee and courses in Chinese institutions and civilization by W. J. B. Edgar.

Maurice E. Votaw, of the faculty of St. John's University was confined in Dr. Fearn's sanitarium for several days past with an infected arm which he had injured while swimming in the college pool.

A. G. Henderson, general agent in the Orient for the Great Northern Railway, left Shanghai on Friday for a three weeks' trip to Hongkong, Canton and Manila. He hoped to visit Amoy and Foochow on his way back to Shanghai.

J. M. Henry has been elected President of Canton Christian College to succeed Dr. Edmunds who has resigned to join the staff of Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore. Wing Kong Chung has been elected vice-president of the Canton school.

The New York State Commissioner of Prisons reports that of all prisoners sent to state penal institutions during 1923, 21 per cent were of foreign birth, but in this number were to be found no Chinese. Five Japanese were sent to the New York prison during the year.

George Fitch of the Shanghai Y. M. C. A. who is now in America on home leave, attended the annual convention of the Rotary Clubs held in Toronto, Canada, in June. Ted Worthman of the Rotary Club at Tientsin was also a delegate. More than 9,000 delegates attended the meeting.

Dr. F. Williams, professor of Oriental subjects at Yale University, retired at the end of the last academic year and his place was taken by Prof. Asakawa who will conduct courses in Japanese and by Prof. Kenneth Scott Latourette, who will conduct courses in Chinese History, Culture and Institutions.

The *North-China Daily News*, Shanghai, celebrated its sixtieth anniversary on July 14 by the issue of a 40 page supplement, artistically gotten up and containing articles from noted pens, Chinese and foreign, on subjects of interest relating to China.

The *Industrial and Commercial Advocate* has entered its second year of service to Chinese businessmen. It is a weekly published in the vernacular by D. K. Wong, Theodore Chen and Dien Kee Heng. The publication deals not only with business conditions and progress in China, but of the world in general.

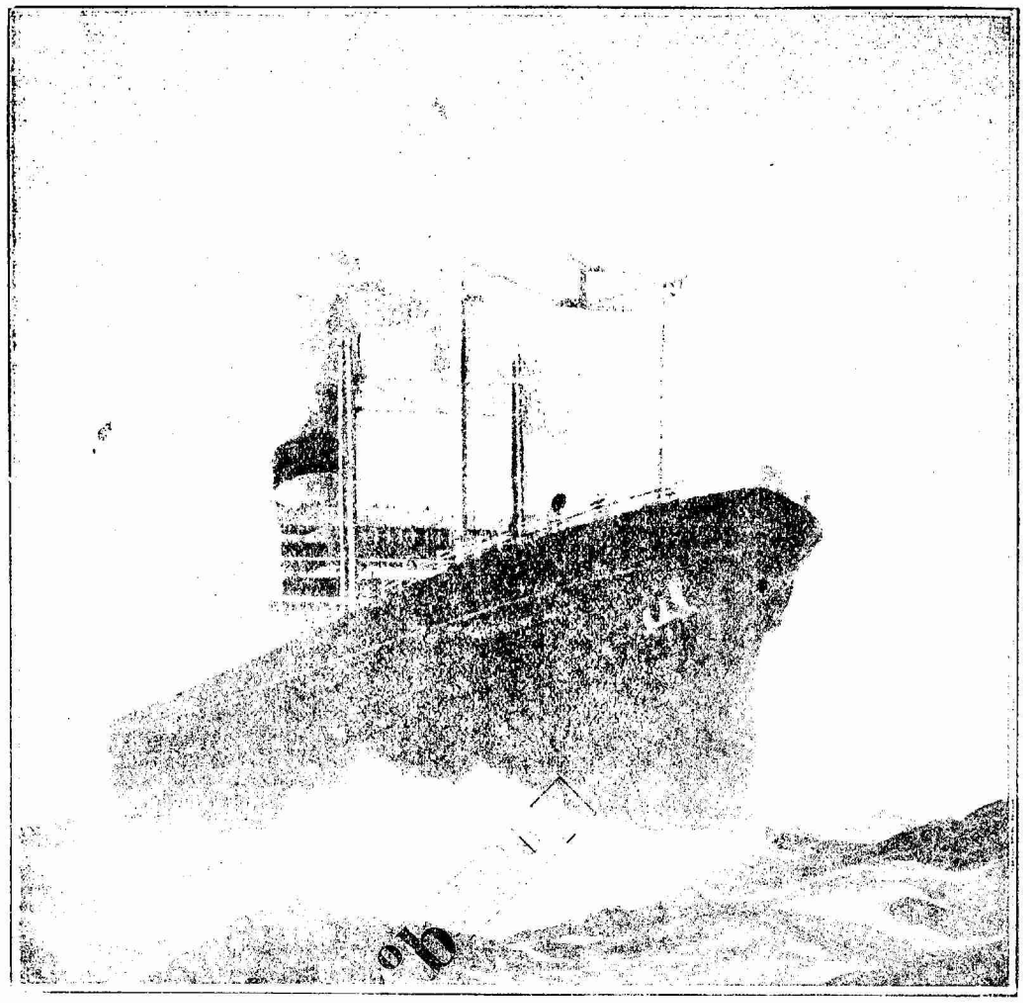
The Twentieth Annual Conference of the Eastern section of the Chinese Students Alliance in America will be held at Haverford, Pa., September 2-10. There are now about 2,500 Chinese students attending colleges and universities in the United States, according to recently compiled statistics by the Alliance.

L. N. McGowan, who has been in charge of the Nanking Road passenger office of the Dollar Steamship Line and Admiral Oriental Line for the past three months, sailed for Europe on the round-the-world steamer *President Adams* on July 18. He will represent Dollar Line interests in several European countries.

Captain W. I. Eisler of the firm of Eisler, Reeves and Murphy has been appointed by the American Chamber of Commerce as one of the Chamber's two representatives on the Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai. H. A. Wiley of the American Foreign Insurance Association of Shanghai is the other representative.

George A. Fitch, associate general secretary of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association, who has been on leave in America for several months, and Geraldine Townsend, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Townsend,

ORIENT TO SEATTLE



A BETTER WAY TO TRAVEL
UNITED STATES—CANADA—EUROPE

Fast Passenger and Freight Liners Every 12 Days

From Shanghai to Seattle via Japan and Victoria

President McKinley ...	... *July 29*
President Jackson...	... *Aug. 10*
President Jefferson ...	... *Aug. 22*
President Grant ...	... *Sept. 3*
PresidentMadison...	... *Sept. 15*

From Shanghai to Hongkong and Manila

President Jackson	.. *July 26*
President Jefferson ...	... *Aug. 7*
President Grant	.. *Aug. 19*
President Madison ...	... *Aug. 31*
President McKinley ...	... *Sept. 12*

Also regular Cargo vessels

NORTH CHINA LINE
SOUTH CHINA—PHILIPPINE LINE

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE

Managing Agents U. S. Shipping Board

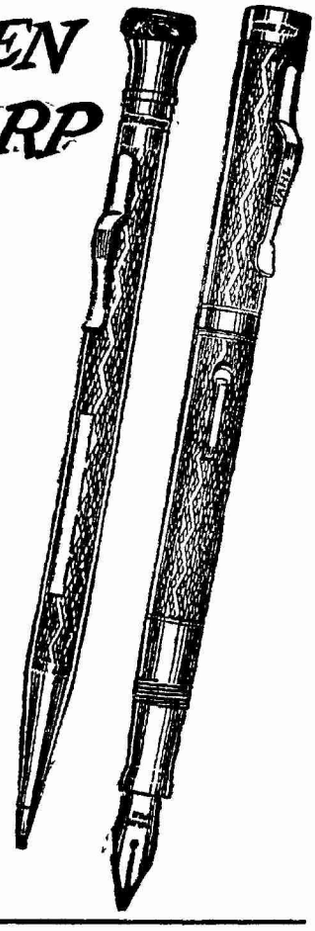
YOKOHAMA—KOBE—SHANGHAI—HONGKONG—MANILA—SINGAPORE

Cable Address ADMIRALINE - - - - - - - Agents at All Oriental Ports

29-241

The Perfect Companions

WAHL PEN EVERSHARP



A HANDSOME pencil that's always sharp and a beautiful all-metal pen that holds an unusual quantity of ink. Eversharp, with its patented tip for holding leads firm, and Wahl Pen, with its exclusive all-metal barrel that holds more ink, make a delightful gift either to yourself or your friends.

Standard Products Co.,

14 Canton Road, Shanghai

were married in Albion, Michigan, on June 30. They are returning to China this fall and will be at home after January 1 at 549 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai.

The Rev. J. M. Yard of Shanghai has been appointed a member of the China Famine Fund Committee to take the place of Bishop F. T. Keeney who is returning to America. The other members of the committtee are C. R. Bennett, J. Harold Dollar, D. W. Edwards, Robert Coltman, Rev. J. E. Shoemaker, Major Arthur Bassett, Rev. Frank Rawlinson and J. B. Powell.

C. M. Gordon, former president of the Board of Harbor Commissioners of Los Angeles, has been appointed Trade Commissioner of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and will make a tour of the Orient on behalf of that body beginning in the present month. For many years Mr. Gordon has been closely associated with the development of Los Angeles' deep-water harbor and shipping.

An effort to defraud the Customs Administration of the Philippine Islands involving several Chinese merchants and officials of the Customs was discovered on July 29, according to an article published in the Manila *Bulletin*. Vicente Aldanese, Insular Commissioner of Customs, stated in the report that Chinese merchants in the Islands had been importing silks from China without payment of duty by paying secret fees to Customs officials.

The July or "special summer number" of the China *Journal of Science and Arts* contains articles dealing with forestry in China, a supplement devoted to the recent art exhibition, the recent Shanghai dog show, and other articles of general interest as well as notes on recent explorations along the coast of Chekiang, a biological survey by provinces and a description of a new cat from west China by Arthur de C. Sowerby, editor of the *Journal*.

In a booklet containing the thirteen best stories published during the year, the *Chicago Tribune* includes an article contributed by J. B. Powell, correspondent of the *Tribune* at Shanghai and another by Charles Dailey, correspondent at Peking. Both of the articles dealt with the Shantung bandit episode of May 1923, the reporting of which by Dailey and Powell, constituted in the opinion of the *Tribune*," an enterprise having few parallels in newspaper history."

ADVERTISING IN THE INTERIOR OF CHINA.

We operate standardised outdoor plants in 24 cities in China. Your sales message can be carried to any part of China at half the cost of any other medium.

Effective, Permanent, Economical.

THE ORIENTAL ADVERTISING AGENCY

(Oriental Press, Proprietors)

113 Avenue Edward VII.

Shanghai.

29-242

THROUGH THE U. S. A

THE NEW ORIENTAL LIMITED

Finest Train in all America

NO EXTRA FARE

The NEW Oriental Limited is a wonder train—the newest, most advanced creation in railway train architecture and appointments—that transports you between the Pacific Northwest and Chicago in matchless luxury and comfort.

You'll appreciate such innovations as shower baths for men and for women; exclusive lounge for women, a unique departure not found on any other train; unusually large dressing rooms for women, ladies' maid, manicure and hair-dresser; a comfortable men's smoking and club room; barber shop with valet service.

On your trip East, travel "The Great Northern Way," via GLACIER NATIONAL PARK on this superb new all-year train.

70 hours from Seattle to Chicago, without change. Leaves Seattle 8 p m.

For Complete details, reservations, call on or address:

A. G. HENDERSON
General Agent in the Orient
Robert Dollar Building
Shanghai, China
Tel. C. 8340.

Low Round Trip Fares daily until September 15th

Everywhere East

News from North China

The United States Court for China arrived in Tientsin last Tuesday and is now sitting at the American Consulate General. Agenda of the Court was arranged on Tuesday immediately after the arrival of Judge Milton D. Purdy and party and a heavy docket is now in the hands of the Judge. The Court is expecting to sit in Tientsin for about ten days and will then move to Harbin to open a session there.

The party of His Honor Judge Purdy, including United States Marshal Thurston R. Porter, Deputy Clerk R. T. Peyton-Griffin and others, is now registered at the Astor House. H. D. Rodgers, special assistant United States District Attorney, and his wife are now staying at the house of a sister of Mrs. Rodgers.

Peking and Tientsin are now undergoing a heavy rainy season and various preparations have already been in process for floods. The government has also set aside a special fund for emergency work on the Yung Ting and other rivers, where floods are threatening on account of excessive rains.

Dr. J. B. Grant, of the Department of Hygiene and Public Health of the Peking Union Medical College, and Dr. F. F. Russell, of the International Health Board, left Peking July 9. They will also spend some time in Tsingtao and Soochow for inspection purposes and will then proceed to Shanghai where they will sail for America on July 21.

Barry C. East ham, professor of electric engineering and physics in Pei Yang University, Tientsin, was admitted to practice law in the United States Court for China by Judge Milton D. Purdy at a session of the Court held July 11 in the American Consulate General in Tientsin. Mr. Eastham was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as an electrical engineer but took a degree in law from the University of Oregon before sailing for China seven years ago, and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of that state. Mr. Eastham is now associated with R. T. Evans of Tientsin and expects to take over the latter's office during his four months' vacation in America.

Dr. Jacob Schurman, American Minister, accompanied by Mrs. Schurman, Miss Dorothy Schurman and Miss Beatrice Schurman, left Peking last Monday for Tientsin where they will sail for Chefoo to pass the summer there. With Admiral Thomas Washington and Mrs. Washington. the party will sail on U. S. S. *Admiral Alava* and will also call at Weihaiwei, Newchwon, Antung and Shanghaikuan Miss Dorothy Schurman the American Minister's daughter and her cousin, Miss Beatrice Schurman, arrived in Peking just recently.

Dr. George Candlin, who was thirty-nine years in China as a missionary, met a tragic death last Friday at Peitaiho, when he suffered a paralytic stroke while in the water. Mr. McClure, a local physician, was present at the time of the accident and administered artificial respiration prior to the arrival of Dr. Ethel Leonard, but Dr. Candlin was already beyond all hope of recovery. Dr. Candlin was 72 years old.

M. de Fleuriau, the French Minister at Peking, left the Capital July 12 on his way back to France for a vacation The station at Chienmen was crowded with his friends to bid him *bon voyage*, among whom were a large number of Chinese officials including Cabinet ministers.

Tientsin, July 13, 1924.

P. Y. C.

USE A
SUPER CHALLENGER
Golf Ball
only $12 per Dozen
SERVICE - DISTANCE - ACCURACY
is wrapped up in it.

Cochrane Golf Clubs are best

Squires Bingham Co.
SHANGHAI

29-243

THE SAFE MAN

Ninety per cent of modern business is done upon credit. Credit is based upon property and character. The insured man is the safe man—safe for his own enterprises, safe against unforeseen disaster, safe against dependent old age, safe as a permanent provider for his family even after he is gone. Life insurance is too important to be delayed. Get it TODAY.

Ask us for complete information

ASIA LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

MAIN OFFICE: 3 Canton Road, Shanghai

Branch Offices:

CANTON FOOCHOW HANKOW CHUNGKING
PEKING TIENTSIN TSINANFU

Agencies in principal cities throughout China.

Through America

via

The Milwaukee Railway

the

WORLD'S LONGEST ELECTRIFIED RAILROAD

Protected by the most efficient safety signals yet in use, for 649 miles over four mountain ranges, mighty electric locomotives haul the splendidly equipped All-Steel Transcontinental Trains

The OLYMPIAN and The COLUMBIAN

daily, Seattle and Tacoma to Spokane, Butte, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee and Chicago

"The Pacific Limited"
from San Francisco via Southern Pacific Ry. is operated by "The Milwaukee" Omaha to Chicago

Ask your Steamship Agent or Thos Cook & Son or American Express Travel Bureau for rail orders and complete information

For sleeping car reservations, write, cable or wireless one of the following representatives

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Cable Address: "Milwaukee"

J. F. Bahl, Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept., Seattle
F. O. Finn, General Agent, Victoria
C. H. Miles, Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept., San Francisco

29-244

News from South China

The Kwangtung University, an amalgamation of the former High, Normal, Law, and Agricultural Schools in Canton, will not inaugurate its first session next fall with as much confidence as at first expected. The collection of the several special taxes set aside for its exclusive service is still being interfered with by the mercenaries Dr. Sun Yat-sen has brought into the province. The meal taxes paid by the restaurants and other contributions intended for education only are now controlled by militarists. To insure the opening next September without fear of embarrassment, students and friends of the new University started a voluntary contribution campaign early in July and, before July 10, more than $5000, had been pledged by the citizens to enable the institution to commence as first announced. The students will continue to solicit funds for the institution until the school term begins next September.

Rice crops in several districts along the Canton Delta were destroyed in late June and early July by floods of the East and the West Rivers. Some places like Wuchow found the water 72 feet above the usual level. So far Canton City proper suffered no damage, except finding the Western suburb some inches under water. Usual appeals for relief have come from the districts, but not much will be done in their behalf, it is believed, because of the present plight in Canton proper resulting from heavy war burdens and frequent disturbances.

The 7,000 ricksha pullers and 3,000 cart pushers in Canton have organized a labor union under the auspices of the Labor Department of the Kuomintang Political Party.

As a protest against the special war tax of 2 1/2 per cent on sugar and 5 per cent on flour, the merchants dealing in these two articles have suspended their wholesale trade since June 23, and the prospect of seeing an early return to normal business is still dim. Dr. Sun Yat-sen's secretary of finance would remove the tax on flour but not that on sugar. The bakers and the confectioners' guilds tried to intercede for the sugar merchants a few days ago but failed to get the government and the sugar merchants to come to a settlement.

The waitresses in the tea-houses and restaurants in Canton are much vexed these days over the intention of the police to stop their being employed, an act they consider most despotic and unjust. The reason moving the police to interfere with their employment is that certain waitresses have lately been mixed up in scandals. The waitresses, while admitting some of the charges, state that there have been no worse scandals than those involving officials and soldiers these days and that they will be glad to withdraw from serving around the tables, provided that the officials and soldiers will withdraw from the country at the same time.

The acting British Consul-General at Canton, Bertram Giles, has not seen fit to pay serious attention to a recent protest of the Canton labor unions asking the consul to apologize for having insinuated that the culprit responsible for the recent bomb outrage at Shameen was a Chinese.

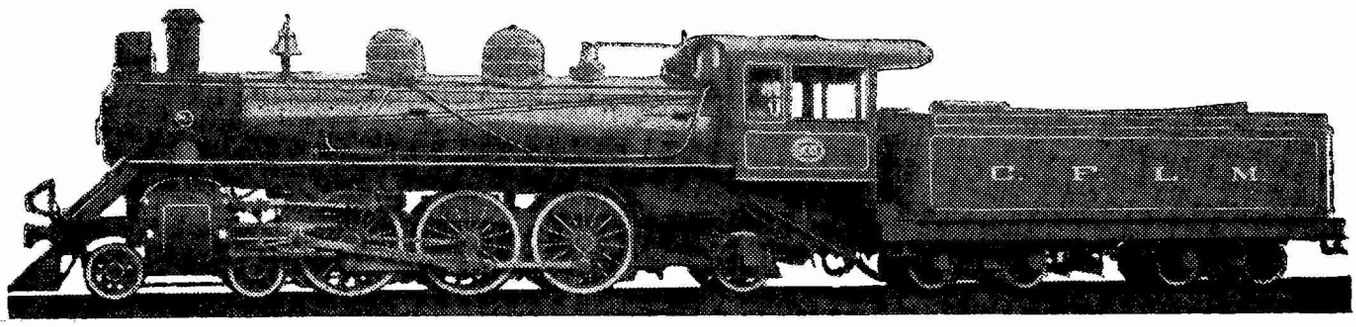
Cantonese labor unions have a committee to investigate the charges that the Japanese government has been excluding Chinese from its jurisdiction lately. The labor unions are going to fight further mistreatment of Chinese by Japanese in Japan, according to the vernacular press, which is giving large space to the case.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has advised his mercenaries that from July 7, no regular provisions will be issued to them and that all commands having a territory to defend shall devise their own means of existence Commands without a territory will be given as much support as the income of the General Headquarters warrants. As far as the Yunnanese and the Hunanese mercenaries are concerned, they have been well provided for, the former controlling the gambling and the latter the opium traffic. From the city of Canton alone, the Yunnan mercenaries receive $10,000 to $12,000 daily from the gambling dens, while the Hunan Army under Tan Yen-kai receives $5,000 to $8,000 from opium sales and protection. Practically all revenue offices in Tungkiang around Sheklung and Pei-kiang from Wongsha to Shiukwan are controlled by the Yunnanese. The income from the Yueh-Han Railroad is shared by the Yunnanese, the Hunanese, and Dr. Sun. The Cantonese Army, of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, now controls but 17 districts or *Hsiens* of the 96 in Kwangtung. Revenue from these 17 districts, when collectable, goes to followers of Dr. Sun.

Yenping and Haiping, two important districts within the West River system in Kwangtung, were lost to Dr. Sun Yat-sen in early July. Dr. Sun expects to recapture these two places, as General Chen Chiung-ming does not possess a powerful river flotilla, without which they cannot be held long, it is believed.

BALDWIN

Notable Modern Motive Power
On the Government Railways of Portuguese East Africa



Baldwin Pacific (4-6-2) Type Locomotive Lorenzo Marquez Railway

Gauge, 3'6"
Cylinders, 18" x 22"
Working pressure, 190 lbs.
Driving wheels, diameter, 60"
Weight, engine, 152,500 lbs.
Weight, engine and tender, 260,700 lbs.

Service, Passenger

AMONG the many good examples of modern motive power built by these Works for government railways in various parts of the world may be cited the two Pacific (4-6-2) type locomotives recently delivered and now in passenger service on the Lorenzo Marquez Railway of Portuguese East Africa.

On this railway of 165 miles of 3'6" gauge track, nearly one half of the total number of locomotives in operation are Baldwins. All of these locomotives were built during the past ten years, during which period of time they have given very satisfactory service in meeting exacting passenger and freight schedules.

The newest locomotive for the line, one of which is illustrated, are of Baldwin design throughout, and the materials used in their construction are in accordance with the standards of the American Society for Testing Materials.

At the present time, we are building four Mikado (2-8-2) type locomotives for this railway to meet the increasing traffic demands.

Our nearest representative will assist you
in selecting types best suited to your needs.

OFFICES

J.M. Wright, Semarang, Java, D. E. I. **J. W. Kelker, Harbin, Manchuria**

RESIDENT TECHNICAL REPRESENTATIVES

R. E. McFalls, Peking, China **E. P. Williams, Jr., Shanghai, China** **J. F. Greig, Tokyo, Japan.**

AGENTS

Andersen, Meyer & Co. — Peking and Shanghai

Sale & Frazar, Ltd. — Tokyo & New York

Pacific Commercial Co.
Manila, P. I. and New York

THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A. Cable Address: "Baldwin, Philadelphia"

LOCOMOTIVES

29-245

Your *choice* of hotels
at Tsingtao

GRAND HOTEL
GRAND ANNEX
STRAND HOTEL
SEASIDE VILLAS
PRINCE HEINRICH

However you plan to spend your vacation at Tsingtao, you will find one of these hotels situated and equipped to your desire. - -

All under the capable and popular management of

T. HERLIHY

Make Reservation Ahead

Telegraphic address: GRANDOTEL

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

"Sunshine Belt"

Trans-Pacific Service

San Francisco—Honolulu—Yokohama—Kobe
Shanghai—Manila—Hongkong

New palatial steamers—

"PRESIDENT CLEVELAND"
"PRESIDENT WILSON"
"PRESIDENT LINCOLN"
"PRESIDENT TAFT"
"PRESIDENT PIERCE"

Displacement 21,167 tons, length 535 feet, beam 72 feet.

SAILINGS EVERY 14 DAYS

For information regarding freight or passage apply to company's agents at all ports or to Thos. Cook & Son or American Express Co.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

Managing Agents U. S. Shipping Board

B. C. Haile—General Agent

10 Nanking Road Tel. C. 5056-5057

Shanghai

(*Cable address—SOLANO*)

29-246

The Hunanese mercenaries on the eastern front in Kwangtung have not been showing an inclination to fight lately for their master, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. If reports are correct, the non-Cantonese mercenaries are considering the possibility of their withdrawal from Kwangtung.

A broadcasting station for radio patrons will be opened at Macao, July 13, when Mrs. Rodriguez, wife of the Governor of Macao, will officiate.

The two Portuguese world fliers, Majors Brito Paes and Sormento de Beires, were royally entertained at Macao last week. Before they depart for home from Hongkong by way of Shanghai, they will visit Canton. The Portuguese aviators were scheduled to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on July 14.

The funeral for the Rev. Geo. D. Byers, an American missionary recently murdered at Kachek, Hainan, took place on June 29, when the British consul and other foreigners at Kiungchow as well as leading Chinese officials attended. The late Rev. Mr. Byers was murdered by natives who failed to exact money from him, it was said, and they seized him one evening just after he had concluded an evening prayer service and was to reenter his home. He left a wife and four children.

The several hundred moulders of the Whampao Dock Yard in Hongkong went out on strike early in July upon disagreement over a new wage schedule and are now being put up at the Chinese Engineers' Institute in Canton to await further developments.

H. W.

Hongkong, July 10, 1924

News from Central China

The cargo examination department organised by the Wu-Han Chinese Chambers of Commerce is now reported to be functioning. The aim of this department is to discourage dishonesty among merchants, who, for example, increase the weight of cotton by adding moisture and the weight of grain by the addition of sand.

For the last few weeks landowners in Hankow have been voluntarily offering to pay taxes to the land tax bureau established by General Wu Pei-fu, as the bureau has given them a promise to construct a good road through Houhu within a few months. The road is to run from Chiaokow to Seven Mile Creek.

According to a Chinese telegram from Kiukiang, the southern section of the railway is interrupted owing to a sudden breaking loose of flood water. Trains are only running as far as Hsupu from Kiukiang.

Eighteen months' imprisonment was the sentence given in the Shanghai Mixed Court in the case of a Chinese convicted of abducting a 16 year old girl from her home in Hankow.

Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan, in addition to entrusting the Hankow Garrison Commander, General Tu Shih-chun, with the task of constructing a motor road between Hankow and Shasi, has also instructed the Siangyang intendent to prepare for the construction of a similar road between Kienyang and Ichang. Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan is himself contributing $50,000 to the promotion of these schemes.

Wang Shih-yu, manager of the Canton-Hankow railway, is now back in Wuchaug after his visit to Loyang. He declares that Marshal Wu Pei-fu has promised him $3,000,000 as soon as he can obtain his portion from the German bonds; and these funds are to be used for the construction of the line between Hengchow and Yungchow in Hunan.

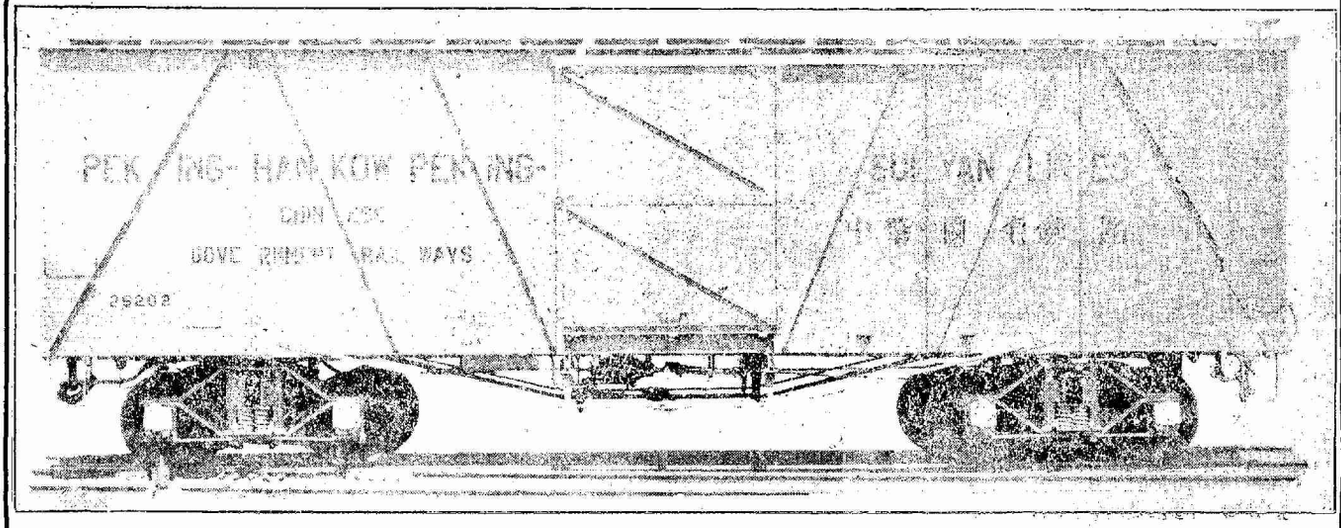
The former German Club and Recreation Ground, which was taken back by the Chinese some time ago, has now been opened by a group of Chinese merchants as a night garden where cinema shows and other amusements are provided. This autumn it is understood that the present buildings will be pulled down and a model village built upon the site.

Wang Yin-chaio, manager of the Hankow-Szechuan railway, has returned to Hankow from Loyang, and it is reported that he declares that the work of construction of this line will be proceeded with very shortly, as Marshal Wu Pei-fu is most anxious to see the railway completed.

The Chung Hwah Industrial Bank, the new enterprise capitalised by the Chihli generals, will be opened for business in Hankow on August 1. Sun Tan-lin will be general manager and Liu Shiao-tseng vice-manager of the bank.

Wen Chai-seng, chief commissioner of the Hankow police, is reported to have tendered his resignation to the committee. He says that this body is absolutely useless as its decisions are never obeyed by the police headquarters. Further he complains that police headquarters have never consented to hand over their budget accounts for the examination of the committee.

All the world over



40-ton, Covered Car

The General American Car Company, numbering among its patrons concerns in every country, serves all nations, as it serves all industries. In applying the best principles of American car building practice to the varying needs of different peoples, General American engineers have naturally become unusually expert in adapting construction to suit foreign conditions.

Large repeat orders from Chinese Government Railways testify to the standing of General American cars in the Orient. The above is a 40-ton, covered car with 80,000 pounds capacity.

GENERAL AMERICAN

The responsibility of the Company is well-known in all commercial and financial centers. Consultation with the Company's engineers entails no obligation. Write any of the addresses below.

太康洋行

GENERAL AMERICAN CAR CO.

General Office: Harris Trust Building, Chicago, U. S. A.
SALES OFFICES:
17 Battery Place, New York; 24 California Street, San Francisco.
Cable Address: "Gentankar, Chicago." All Codes.
References: Any International Banker.

Far Eastern Office:
Peking, 36 Ma Shih Ta Chieh
Cable Address: "FOWLERCO—PEKING"

GENERAL AMERICAN CARS

29-247

See China Comfortably

BY BOOKING your railway tickets from us in order to avoid RUSH at railway station. Steamer tickets can be also booked.

BY PROVIDING yourselves with our TRAVELERS' CHEQUES in CHINESE CURRENCY payable at par at all important cities in China.

For information please apply to

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd

TRAVEL DEPARTMENT

97 Szechuen Road - - Phone Central 8050

SHANGHAI.

In the United States Court for China

A. THIELE, Plaintiff, vs. R. A. BURR, Defendant.	Cause No. 2456 Civil No. 924 SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies: *GREETING:*

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

R. A. BURR,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, July 8, 1924.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

29-248

The Superintendent of the Port of Tsingtao, Kao En-hung, in order to make fortified defenses in the Tsingtao district, has purchased a large quantity of munitions of war from the Hanyang Arsenal. The war materials are being sent by train from Hankow to Tsinan.

The ministry of agriculture and commerce has sent one of its employees, Chu Chi-lieh, to Hankow in order to establish a branch of the trade-marks registeration bureau.

According to a Chinese Telegram from Peking, Ho Pei-yung, former civil governor of Hupeh, will soon be reappointed by the president to his old office.

In view of the unprecedented rise of water around Changsha and the consequent disastrous floods, General Chao Heng-ti, on Friday last, went to Houtzeshih, the highest point near the Changhsha bund, and from there appealed to the god of the river. The ceremony consisted of sacrificing a pig and a sheep which were fastened to heavy stones and cast into the flood. It appears that the Chinese believe that the rise in the river is created by angry dragons in the bed of the stream, and it is hoped that the sheep and pig may appease their ire.

General Yuan Tsu-min is busily engaged in making preparations for his Kweichow expedition. In addition to the grant of money made by Wu Pei-fu from the Ichang taxes for this expedition, General Yuan has made demands on the Chungking Chamber of Commerce and has secured $100,000, which is one-half the amount he requested. Two-thirds of the funds for the expedition are supposed to come from the salt surplus and the same percentage of the ammunition from the Chengtu arsenal.

The native press states that the Kangtsun station of the Peking-Hankow railway is surrounded by a large horde of bandits. General Chang Fu-lai of Honan has wired to Peking for assistance.

Sung Tsi-tien, Yang Wen-kai, manager of the Hanyang Arsenal, and Feng Yung, manager of the south section of the Canton-Hankow railway, have left for Loyang on a special train. It is stated that they have been summoned by Marshal Wu Pei-fu to a conference to discuss matters of importance.

The Japanese press states that s. s. *Iyang Maru* is already out of the danger zone and safely arrived at Ichang on July 4. It was so badly damaged, it will be necsssary for it to go to the Shanghai docks for repair.

J. J. Gannon, representing the firm of H. B. Niles, is visiting Hankow and will remain here for a few months in the interests of his company. Mr. Gannon was formerly a resident of this city.

On account of the rapid rise of the Siang River in Hunan, the local authorites have seen fit to prohibit all steam launches from sailing on the river so as to avoid sinking of boats and loss of life.

In order to protect commerce on the Upper Yangtze the military people in Chungking are planning to maintain a small fleet of gunboats patrolling the more dangerous stretches. It is easy to conceive what may be the actual use made of these boats. Some say that they plan to tax the shipping companies to cover the cost of this "navy."

In order to meet the critical situation of the Hupeh currency, Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan has again issued an order suppressing the further issue of small notes by native banks and prohibiting the influx of depreciated coppers from neighboring provinces.

Kisseleff, the new Soviet representative in Hankow, was entertained by his Excellency Hsiao Yao-nan at his Yamen. It is stated that the delegate will soon make a trip to the North to confer with Karakhan, the Russian envoy at Peking, about matters relating to the Ex-Russian concession in Hankow.

Tan Tao-nan, managing director of the Chuchow-Pinghsiang Railway reports to Marshal Wu Pei-fu and Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan that the line was washed away in many parts by the recent flood and urges that the ministry of communications at once repair the damages.

It is reported that Sung Hung-yin's troops were badly defeated by the Hunan forces under the command of Yeh Shih-chi near Chuen-chow.

Major General Tu Wai of the Hanyany Arsenal will marry Miss King of the Hanyang Foster Girls' College on July 11.

It is reported that Marshal Hsiao is now considering the building of a military airplane station at the South Lake, Wuchang.

Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan has issued an order highly praising Christianity and its work in China and requesting the local authorities and authorities in other districts to render protection to the missionaries whenever necessary.

Dr. Williams Evans, the noted Bible lecturer, arrived from Chikungshan on Thursday. He will not, however, stay long in Hankow, but will proceed to Kuling.

HE WANTED TO PURCHASE LOCOMOTIVES AND FREIGHT CARS!

A few weeks ago there was a complete change of staff on one of the leading Chinese Government Railways. A new Managing Director, Chief Engineer and so on came into office, the change being due to one of the frequent political changes which take place in China quite often in these modern days of the Republic.

A few days after the change of staff of this railroad a young Chinese Engineer visited the office of the *China Weekly Review* and announced that he was the private secretary of the new Managing Director of the railway in question and that he had been sent to Shanghai to talk with foreign business men regarding the purchase of new equipment. He wanted to buy new locomotives and freight cars, the total bill running to well over three million dollars.

After this young man had discussed his problem and had obtained lists of firms interested in this line of business and other information which he desired, we asked him,

"WHY DID YOU COME TO THE OFFICE OF THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW?"

His reply to this was that he had been a reader of the Review for five years, almost continuously since he had returned to China after completing his studies abroad. "I like the *Review* and respect its honesty of purpose in working for the reconstruction and development of China," were his exact words.

The above incident is mentioned here because of its interest to manufacturers and dealers in machinery and similar lines who are interested in the China market for the sale of their merchandise. From the standpoint of policy the *Review* since its first issue nearly eight years ago has been devoted to the *economic, political and social development of China and its intercourse with other nations.* A strict and honest adherence to this program has attracted to the Review a wide circle of readers among both Chinese and foreigners which is possessed by few journals published in this part of the world. Naturally the confidence which these persons have in the news and editorial columns of the *Review* is reflected over into the advertising columns.

The *China Weekly Review* is said to be the most widely quoted foreign journal in the vernacular press of China which is an eloquent expression of the esteem universally held among the Chinese in all walks of life regarding the honesty of purpose of this journal in advocating better things for the Chinese Republic.

The Review is read in 198 cities and towns of interior China. You will find readers of the *Review* in factories, engineering offices, business houses, railroad offices, shipping offices, teaching in college, and these are the men upon whom the future of China depends. Because of unsettled political conditions they may not be buyers today, but when conditions improve—as they must soon—then they will be in the market. The merchant or manufacturer who advertises consistently and persistently today is laying the foundation for future prosperity.

The merchant or manufacturer who is not advertising in the Review is overlooking an important potential field for the development of his business.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Editorial and Publication Office, 4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

If you have business in the Far East—

THE *kind of a bank you need to help you is one whose business is exclusively of the Far East—*

A BANK whose name and reputation will win the respect and confidence of your customers—a bank that is versed in the methods of the East: that knows its customs and markets—a bank that is your experienced business counselor as well as your financial agent.

Such a Bank is the

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

ORGANIZED and managed by the officers and directors of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, it will give you the same prestige abroad and the same personal service that distinguishes the parent organization—with the added convenience of a separate bank devoted exclusively to Oriental business.

Call at our New York or Shanghai Offices, and let us tell you how we can help you.

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

37 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Shanghai Office: 6 KIUKIANG ROAD

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits: U.S. $2,850,000

ASIA DEVELOPMENT CO., LIMITED.

亞洲建業公司

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

SHANGHAI, CHINA

3 Canton Road, 6th floor

Tel: Central 6316

CONSTRUCTORS OF—

Railways, Port Developments, Electric Railways, Tramlines, Buildings, Industrial Plants, Power Plants, Waterworks, Bridges, Foundations and general developments of all kinds.

29-250

A. Cecil Taylor arrived in Hankow from Tientsin to take up his post as news editor of the *Independent Herald*. Mr. Taylor was formerly connected with the Peking and Tientsin *Times* and the *North China Star* of Tientsin.

A Changsha telegram declares that Marshal Wu Pei-fu has made a contribution of $10,000 to the Hunan flood relief fund.

Travelers coming from Chengtu report that they can hardly believe their eyes when they see Yang Sen's men at work on the roads and on other improvement work. General Yang is foreing his men to do the lowest kind of coolie work. Naturally the farmers are happy over this change, for formerly they had to d› all such labor while the lazy troops stood by and bossed the job. General Yang is also building up a library so that his officers and soldiers may study. In one division, an army Y. M. C. A. has been organized.

P. S. J.

Hankow, July 10, 1924.

Sino-Soviet Conference Postponed

Since China recognized Soviet Russia on May 31, little progress has been made toward resumption of normal relations between the two countries, from which China expected to benefit. Nothing but a series of disputes has resulted, though perhaps these are inevitable steps towards a final Sino-Soviet treaty, because of the peculiar status of both countries as regards the other Powers. As yet the Moscow government has not ratified the agreement drawn up by Koo and Karakhan, setting forth the principles to be followed in conference. For this and still other reasons, the conference which was to have been opened according to the agreement sometime in June has been postponed and no definite date has been set for its opening. The Soviet is having an interesting time in its attempts to secure possession of the old Russian legation quarters in Peking, the Shanghai consulate, four Russian ships at Shanghai, and other property which China had agreed to return immediately. Rodney Gilbert, writing in the *North-China Daily News*, presents the opinion that the Sino-Soviet agreement was a Soviet hoax to get possession of former Russian property in China in exchange for mere promises to China, and, this accomplished, the conference will be postponed as long as possible. The terms of the Sino-German agreement have been made public, and the Peking government will realize several million dollars from it. With the return to Paris of the French Minister to Peking and the likelihood of Dr. W. W. Yen heading China's new cabinet, the gold franc question should be settled before many weeks, paving the way for the tariff conference and a little more sadly needed money for Peking. Heavy rains in North China for the past two weeks have so swollen the rivers that serious floods have occurred or threatened several districts.

Germany to Pay China $34,000,000

On July 12, the terms of two agreements between China and Germany for the final settlement of outstanding questions between the countries, were made public through *Reuters*, as follows:

In the former Agreement, (1) China undertakes to return to the Bank as soon as possible all books taken from the Bank, including those kept during liquidation.

(2) China will return immovable property, together with the buildings thereon in Peking and Hankow, free from cumbrance: as regards immovable property in other parts of China which has been liquidated and for which the Bank asks compensation, China agree to pay the Bank $1,950,000 in Tientsin-Pukou and Hukuang Railway bonds.

(3) After that has been done, all claims by the Bank against the Chinese government and by the Chinese government against the Bank will be considered paid, with the exception of the advance, including interest, given by the Bank to the Chinese government on the security of the unissued portion of the Tientsin-Pukou supplementary loan of 1910. In order to settle this matter the Chinese government undertakes to take the steps necessary to make the hypothecated bonds negotiable and, in special, to take up the respective loan services with due regard to the interest accrued on the advance on the day when service on all Chinese government loans issued in Germany is resumed. If desired, the Bank, will advance to the Chinese government the funds necessary for the service of these bonds for one year commencing from the date of exchange of these Notes, the

"Three Castles" Cigarettes

The success of "Three Castles" Cigarettes
is POSITIVELY due
to their COMPARATIVELY low price
and their SUPERLATIVELY high quality.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

29-251

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus.....U. S. $10,000,000.00

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

Head Office:

60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office:

36 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.

BRANCHES:

BARCELONA	MADRID
BATAVIA	MANILA
BOMBAY	PANAMA
CALCUTTA	PEKING
CANTON	RANGOON
CEBU	SAN FRANCISCO
COLON	SANTO DOMINGO
DAIREN	SHANGHAI
HANKOW	SINGAPORE
HARBIN	SOERABAYA
HONGKONG	TIENTSIN
KOBE	TOKIO
	YOKOHAMA

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposit in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of Europe, South America, and in the West Indies.

N. S. Marshall, *Manager.*

1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

interest on this additional advance to be paid half-yearly at the rate of 7 per cent by the government to the Bank. Repayment of these advances by means of these bonds or otherwise will be arranged by special negotiations between the Bank and the government, which will begin forthwith the Bank undertaking not to issue the bonds to the public until the negotiations are concluded but for no longer than a year after the exchange of these notes unless otherwise agreed upon.

Bank Fully Reinstated

(4) The Chinese government is prepared to reinstate the German Bank on its pre-war footing, including its functions as an issuing bank under loan agreements, and also to take steps to that effect, with the exception, however, of its functions under the Hukuang Railway loan agreement, which will for the present remain in abeyance.

(5) On the exchange of these Notes, the regulations relating to the liquidation of the Bank will be withdrawn. The order not to pay creditors of the Bank will be withdrawn on October 31, 1924.

The Note is signed by Dr. Wellington Koo.

According to the second Note, the Chinese goverament agrees to the following in further execution of the second paragraph of the Note of May 20, 1921, annexed to the Sino-German Agreement of the same date:

(1) The Chinese government will release the whole of the outstanding balance of German private property still withheld by China, the two governments agreeing that the total value of the property so released, together with the property released since 1921, is between $69,000,000 and $70,000,000.

Payments to China

(2) The German government will pay to China in advance a portion of the indemnity equivalent to half the value of the released property as under Article (1), this payment to be made in the following way:

Cash paid in 1921.....$4,000,000

$15,000,000 worth of railway bonds, namely,

bonds of the 1908 Tsin-pu Loan, £1,400,000 nominal at 68, equalling £962,000 at exchange 8.42, equalling $8,016,792

Bonds of the 1910 Tsin-Pu loan, worth £950,000 nominal at 66, equalling £627,000 or..... .....$5.279,967

Bonds of the 1911 Hukuang loan, worth £381,640 at 53, equalling..... .....$1,703 308

Drawn bonds and coupons due June 15, 1924, equalling..... $15,839,909

These payments amount to..... $34,839.977.

(3) As final compensation for the balance of all the government's claims arising from the war, the German government undertakes to settle all outstanding claims of German private individuals against China except claims in connexion with the service of Chinese bonds.

(4) The Chinese government will issue a mandate whereby the former declaration of suspension of service of the three railway loans mentioned in Article (2) and the Reorganization Loan is definitely cancelled and their full service resumed. Reorganization coupons already due will be paid a month after the exchange of these Notes except an amount in sterling of £1,087,768 or $9,160,094 which the German government will deliver to China for cancellation. Coupons and drawn bonds of the three railway loans due before October 1924, being secured in aecordance with agreements relating to loans, will be repaid at the rate of two coupons and one drawing annually on the dates provided, commencing from October 1. The coupons and drawn bonds, due after October will be paid on the due dates.

Agreement Final

(5) Execution of obligations under Articles (1), (2) and (4) will take place simultaneously, not later than eight days after the exchange of these Notes. The coupons and drawn bonds, mentioned above, as well as the railway bonds, will be handed over to the Chinese Legation in London by the German Embassy in exchange against an official notification addressed by the Legation to the Hongkong Bank, communicating to the Bank on behalf of the Chinese government the presidental mandate provided for in Article (4).

(6) This agreement will be considered a final settlement of all outstanding claims by the Chinese government against the German government and German nationals and *vice versa* provided always that they originated prior to July 1, 1921.

Powers and Sino-Soviet Relations

Replying to China's ministry of foreign affairs regarding the latter's note of June 27 asking the foreign diplomatic body to hand over the former Russian consulate in the legation quarter to the Soviet representative, the Powers

reiterated their stand that the Russian property could only be handed over to a duly accredited representative of Russia. The Powers stated that they did not seek to interfere with relations between China and Russia, but that the legation being held by joint agreement among the Powers was entirely without the jurisdiction of China, and that, inasmuch as the Soviet representative would have to agree to certain conditions in order to be accepted into the legation quarter, it was a matter to be broached by the Soviet and not by the Chinese government. A note is also being sent China by the United States, reaffirming its note of May 3 that America holds China responsible for the Chinese Eastern Railway's obligations to United States citizens.

The transfer of the Russian consulate in Shanghai has aroused considerable mirth in the press. Karakhan informed the Peking foreign ministry that Russian Whites were lodged in the Shanghai consulate, armed with bombs and what-not and prepared to resist the Soviet's representative taking possession. The connivance of the Shanghai commissioner of foreign affairs, Japanese and other foreigners was imputed by Karakhan. Investigation proved these allegations entirely false, but Dame Rumor had started and crowds gathered outside the consulate on two or three occasions expecting to see a riot. Peking on June 27 ordered the consulate to be handed over in three days, but this was so obviously too short a time for winding up the business of the joint Chinese and Russian authorities who have been in charge of the consulate, that the transfer has been finally set for July 24. In the meanwhile, Russian refugees in Shanghai and elsewhere in China are considerably perturbed. Most of them are anti-Soviet, and, while it is expected that China will grant asylum to political refugees, many who are penniless will most likely be deported to Siberia. Some of the more ardent White Russians in Shanghai are dubbing other formerly White Russians who now seek to make peace with the Soviet, as "Radishes" because of their red face but white heart. There have been several brawls among the refugees on this score.

New China Cabinet Not Yet Named

Parliament was to have considered Dr. W. W. Yen for China's next premier at its session on July 15, but the matter was postponed till the 19th. The 42nd Club of Parliamentarians, who were supporters of the recent premier, Sun Pao-chi, and opposed to Finance Minister Wang Keh-ming will try to obstruct the latter's inclusion in the new cabinet, but inasmuch as Wang has been the most successful finance minister of the past couple of years, always seeming to be able to scrape just enough money from some source or other to keep the government employes from a general strike, he will undoubtedly be renamed to the post. The French Minister is leaving for Paris, and it is rumored that because of the friction between France and China over the gold franc question in months past, a new minister will replace him.

The methods used by the Chinese to terminate the drouth in North China, such as the bronze tablet and prayers, etc., were apparently overdone, for heavy rains have fallen steadily for over two weeks with the result that Kalgan has been flooded, some 500 having lost their lives, and property damage running into millions dollars sustained. Tientsin is threatened with inundation, and high water with imminent danger is reported from several other points.

Further Restriction of Japanese Immigration

It is reported that the United States departement of labor has issued an immigration ruling prohibiting Japanese in Hawaii from entering continental United States. London papers think this will further irritate Japan, and it is quite possible that Japanese in Hawaii may protest so vigorously that their protest will gain recognition in Japan proper. The press has contained nothing for the past week concerning further public protest in Japan against exclusion from America, either because such news has grown stale or because incidents have ceased to occur. The Japanese Diet has passed the luxury tax bill, putting a high tax not only on imports of luxuries but on those domestically produced as well. Foreigners in Japan have raised objection to this, claiming that their standard of living will be seriously affected, but they are likely to receive little sympathy from Japan as the measure of retrenchment is so vital to Japan's economic regeneration. In anticipation of universal suffrage, a Labor Party is being formed in Japan for the next election, when Labor leaders hope to put Japan to the class of the several European countries which have recently elected labor governments.

The Japanese Minister to Peking, Yoshizawa, who has been conferring with Karakhan with a view to recognition of the Soviet by Japan, has been in Tokio for some days trying to meet the new cabinet members and adopt a policy for treating further with the Soviet. He has just set out on a two weeks' trip to Saghalien to personally investigate certain aspects of this question which is the most difficult of solution between Japan and the Soviet.

Wood for Punishment of P. I. Scouts

The disaffection of a considerable number of Philippine Scouts and their refusal to go on duty was more wide-spread and deeper seated than was at first thought, according to the meager reports which the U. S. Army officials in the Philippines have thus far given put. Whereas it was first thought the Scouts implicated would merely be dishonorably discharged, it now seems certain that many are to be court-martialed. Governor General Wood is for punishing them severely.

It is not known whether there is any connection between the strike of about 600 Filipinos in the Cavite navy yard and the Scout movement or not. The Cavite workers, civilian employes, plotted to blow up the navy magazine there which would have caused untold damage and loss of life. They were frustrated, however, and apparently the majority of the strikers are back at work with a promise of consideration of their demands by Washington.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

July 7. Delegates released from pledges in Democratic Convention in New York, and 87th ballot gives McAdoo 333, Smith 361, Ralston 93, Glass 71 and Davis 60 votes for nomination to head Democratic ticket in presidential elections.—— Calvin Coolidge, Jr., 16 year old son of President, dies of septicaemia.——British Premier Ramsay MacDonald to go to Paris to confer with French Premier Herriot to settle differences regarding London Convention on July 16.——General Calles claims to have 90 per cent of votes cast in Mexican presidential elections.

July 8. Smith agrees to withdraw as candidate in Democrat Convention if McAdoo will, but latter refuses. 95th ballot gives McAdoo 471, Smith 267, and Davis 139.——French give British Premier MacDonald warm reception on arrival at Paris.——250 killed and many wounded in Brazilian revolution. Government claims to be getting control of situation.——Ex-Ambassador Davis nominated for presidential candidate and Charles Bryan, brother of William Jennings Bryan, for vice-president on 103rd ballot of Democratic Convention.——French and British Premiers in conference at Paris agree on presentation of Ruhr and other German problems to London Conference on July 16.

July 9. British Premier reports to Parliament that legal experts will decide scope of agenda at London Conference.——Revolution in Brazil assumes more serious aspect as government troops mutiny.

July 10. Germans disappointed at outcome of British and French Premiers' conference, and fear London Conference will come to naught.

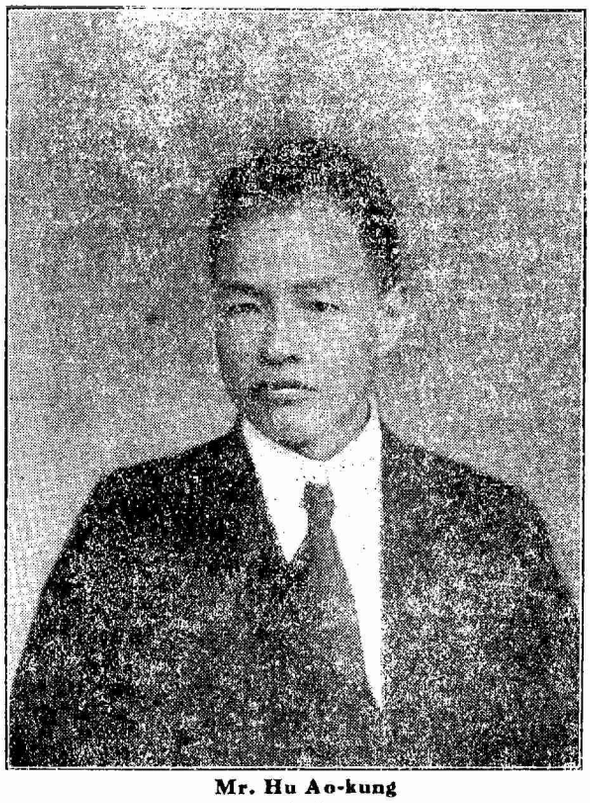
July 11. French Premier Herriot receives vote of confidence.——U. S. National Farm-Labor Party will not support La Follette in presidential elections.-William Z. Foster and Benjamin Titlow, two communists, will head Workers' Party of America ticket in elections.——Brazilian revolutionists gain control of Sao Paulo.——Soviet may get £10,000,000 deposited in British banks by Tsarist government if commerce treaty is concluded.

July 12. U. S. Secretary of State Hughes, replying to League of Nations, says United States cannot adhere to League.——Standard Oil Company after spending over $1 000,000 in drilling, announces there is no oil in Philippines

July 14. China Banking Consortium meets in London.——Six of ten indictments against Sinclair, resulting from U. S. Senate oil investigation, are sustained by Supreme Court.——Revolutionists in Brazil gaining strength. 15,000 rebels in Sao Paulo planning to move on Rio de Janeiro.——Asquith and Baldwin addressing House of Commons outline policy of England at London Conference on July 16.

July 15. U. S. Labor department rules againt Japanese entering United States from Hawaii.——Singapore naval base question made be subject of international conference.

Who's Who in China



Mr. Hu Ao-kung
胡鄂公字新三

Mr. Hu Ao-kung was born at Chiang-lin Hsien, Hupei province, in 1885 and was educated at the Chiang Han College, Hupei, the High Agriculture College, Peiyang, and the High Agriculture College, of Kiangsi province. He joined the revolutionary party when he was a student and played an active part during the First Revolution which broke out at Wuchang in October 1911. He served as one of the commanding officers of the Hupei Revolutionary Troops. Later he became Chief of the General Affairs Department in the Office of the Tutu or Military Governor of the province. After the establishment of the Republic in 1912 Mr. Hu returned to Hupei and was appointed by the provincial government as Director of the Bureau concerned with the Manchus at Chinchow. In 1913 Mr. Hu was elected a member of the House of Representatives, and after the dissolution of Parliament in January 1914, Mr. Hu returned to Hupei and soon became the President of the Chinchow Law College.

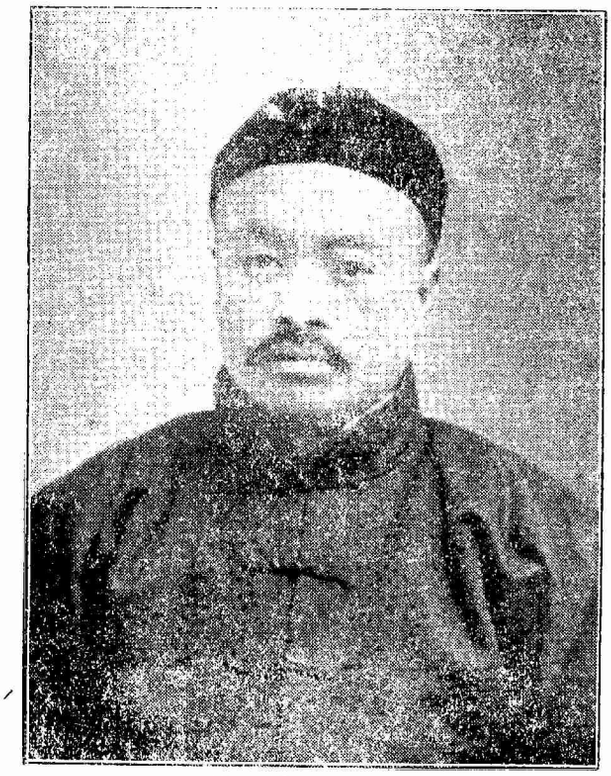
Later be went to Szechuan and joined General Chen I, then Military Governor. While in Szechuan he was at different times Secretary to General Ch'en, Prefect of a Circuit, and Pacification Commissioner. Mr. Hu played an active part in the Yunnan Up-rising against the Yuan Shih-kai monarchical movement. In 1917 Mr. Hu was appointed Prefect of the Chiah-Jen Circuit of Kuangtung but did not take up the appointment. In June 1919 be was awarded the Third Class Chiaho. In April 1921 he was appointed Chief of the Civil Administration Bureau of Hupei which position he held for about half a year, when the old Parliament was reconvoked in August 1922, Mr. Hu took his seat as a member of the House. In December 1922 he was appointed Vice-Minister of Education and in January 1923 he was awarded the Second Class Tashou Chiaho. In February 1924 he resigned the Vice-Ministership of Education.

Mr. Hu is the author of many books among which may be mentioned "The Principles of Agriculture," "the Principles of Forestry," "The New Heaven and the New Earth," "Literary Works of Ao-Kung," etc. He is also the managing editor of the magazine *To-day* which is devoted to the propagation of the Marxian Theory of which doctrine he is a believer.

Mr. I Tsung-k'uei was born in the city of Hsiang-tan Hsien, Hunan province in 1875. He received his early education in his native village and in 1904 went to Japan to enter school. While in Japan he became affiliated with the Kuomintang Revolutionary Party and edited a Kuomintang journal. After his return to China he became a teacher and taught at several schools in Changsha, Hunan province. In 1909 he was sent to Peking for Hunan interests to work for the ogranization of a parliament. Later he was appointed a member of the Constitutional Council and was prominent in the impeachment proceedings against Prince Ching.

He was prominent in the revolutionary movement started by Tang Tsai-tsang and on the failure of the movement headed by Kang Yu-wei, he retired to private life and devoted himself to writing on the reform movement.

In 1912, the First Year of the Republic, Mr. I was appointed Compiler of the Law Compilation Office under the Cabinet. In 1913 he was elected a Member of the House of Representatives representing Mongolia, and also a Member of the Constitution-Drafting Committee.



Mr. I Tsung-k'uei
易宗夔字蔚儒

When Parliament was reconvoked by President Li Yuan-hung in June 1916 following the death of Yuan Shih-kai, Mr. I took his seat in the Parliament, and remained with it until June 1917 when it was again dissolved. In June 1919 he was awarded the Third Class Chiaho Decoration and in January 1920 the Third Class Wenfu. In February 1920 he was appointed Councillor of the Government Economic Bureau. In February 1921 he was awarded the Second Class Chiaho. In August 1922 the Old Parliament of which Mr. I was a member was again convoked by Li Yuan-hung and he again became a Member of the House of Representatives. In October 1922 Mr. I was awarded the Second Class Tashou Chiaho and in January 1923 the Second Class Wenfu. In April 1923 he was appointed Chief of the Law Compilation Bureau in the Cabinet, which position he is still holding.

Mr. Hsu Shih-ying was born at Chiu-pu Hsien, Anhui province, in 1872. He became a Pa Kung or Senior Licentiate in 1897 and began his official career as a member in the Law Compilation Bureau under the Board of Justice. In 1908 he became Associate Chief of the High Court of Justice for the Province of Fengtien. Some time later he was transferred to the position of Judicial Commissioner of Shansi. In 1910 Mr. Hsu accompanied Mr. George Hsu Chien, then a high Judicial Official in Peking, to Europe on a special mission to investigate and study judicial conditions existing in the different European countries. They were also sent to the United States to attend the Eighth Conference on Prison Reforms. In the beginning of 1912 Mr. Hsu served in the Secretariat of General Chang Hsi-luan, then Military Governor of Chihli. In May 1912 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Peking and in July 1922 he became Minister of Justice. He resigned from the Ministership in September 1913 and in October 1913 was appointed Civil Governor of Fengtien. In March 1914 he resigned from this position and in May 1914 he received the appointment of Civil Governor of Fukien province. In April 1916 Mr. Hsu returned to Peking and resigned from the Civil Governorship of Fukien. In June

1916 he was appointed Minister of the Interior and in July 1916 he was transferred to be Minister of Communications. In May 1917 Mr. Hsu became involved in a dispute regarding the purchase of cars for the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and resigned. In December 1918 Mr. Hsu was awarded the Second Class Tashou Paokuang Chiaho and in March 1920

Mr. Hsu Shih-ying
許世英字儉人

the Fourth Order of Merit. In September 1921 Mr. Hsu received two appointements—Director General of the Anhui Famine Relief and Civil Governor of Anhui. In September 1922 Mr. Hsu was granted the First Class Tashou Chiaho. In November 1922 he was appointed Acting Minister of Justice but did not take up the appointment. In January 1923 Mr. Hsu was appointed Director of the Government Aeronautic Department but did not accept the office.

Mr. Chunjen Constant Chen, professor of Biology and Agriculture in Tsing Hua College and lecturer in Yenching University, of Peking, was born November 1, 1898 and is a native of Shanghai. He received his early education in the Ming Li Middle School of Shanghai, after which he went to the United States as a privately supported student. From 1914 to 1915 he studied at the University High School of the University of California and then entered the University of California. In 1919, he entered Cornell University and received the degree of B. S. the same year. Then he attended the University of Maryland and received the degree of M. S. the following year. During his stay at Cornell he served as student assistant in the department of Crop Physiology Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, M. S. Department of Agriculture, and assistant in Entomology, Summer School of Cornell. During his stay at Maryland University, he served as research assistant in Plant Pathology of Maryland Agriculture Experiment Station from 1919 to 1920. In 1920 he was oppointed a fellow in Canton Improvement, on behalf of the Chinese Cotton Millowners' Association and was attached to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Chen returned to China in the summer of 1921 and was appointed agricultural advisor to the Commissioner of Industry of Chihli Province. In 1922, he was appointed Cotton Specialist in the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. He is now Professor of Biology and Agriculture in Tsing Hua College and Lecturer in Agriculture in Yenching University in charge of Plant Breeding Experiment Station at Hai Tien, Peking member and field representative of the World Agriculture Society and collaborator of the Botanical Abstracts, U. S. A. He is a contributor to a number of technical publications in America such as *Science*, the *Phytopathology* and the *Technical Bulletin* of the Maryland Agriculture Experiment Station.

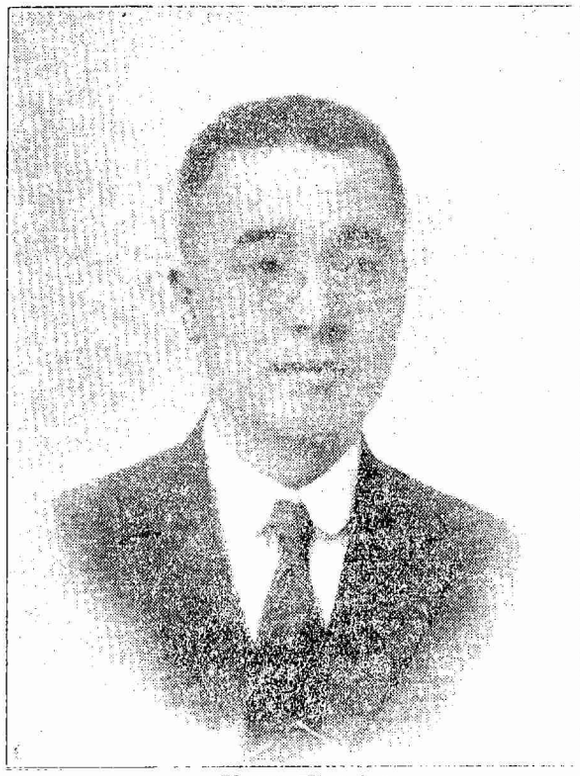
Mr. Chunjen Constant Chen
(陳箋人)

Mr. Shu-Tze was born at Hangchow, Chekiang province, in 1886. He studied Political Science and Law and was graduated from Christ College, Cambridge, England, and also the Universile Libre Bruselles. After graduation Mr. Shu entered the Chinese diplomatic service and at different times

Mr. Charles S. Y. Shu-Tze
徐謀字異言

served as secretary to Chinese Legations in Belgium, Switzerland and Spain. In January 1918 he was appointed Third Secretary to the Chinese Legation in Switzerland and in September 1920, Second Secretary to the Chinese Legation in Spain. During the Paris Peace Conference in 1920 Mr. Shu-Tze served as one of the secretaries of the Chinese Delegation. Upon his return to China he was appointed an

Officer of Ceremony in the President's Mansion. In December 1920 be was appointed a Councillor of the Ministry of the Interior, a position which he is still holding. In September 1921 he was awarded the Third Class Chiaho and in October the Second Class Wenfu. In November 1922 Mr. Shu was appointed to be Acting Director of the Civil Affairs Department of the Ministry of the Interior and in the same month he received the appointment of Chairman of the Commission for the Prevention of Famine under the Ministry. Mr. Shu was awarded the Second Tashou Chiaho in April 1923 and Second Class Paokuang Chiaho in October 1923. His present address is No. 27, Shih Fang Yuan, East City, Peking, China



Chang King-fan
張券承

Mr. Chang King-fan was born at Taipuhsien, Swatow, in 1890 and received his primary education at home. Later he studied at the International Institute at Shanghai, the Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, and at Tsinghua College, Peking He then entered the Colorado School of Mines, Boulder, Colorado, U. S. A., where he studied from 1911 to 1913. Later he studied at Lehigh University in 1913-15, where he was graduated with the degree of M. E. in 1915. He also took short courses at the Armour Institute of Technology. He returned to China in 1915 and was appointed surveyor for a railway company at Swatow 1915-16; Assistant engineer, Kiutung Antimony Company, Yi-yang, Hunan, 1916-17; Engineering contractor for same company, 1917; Prospecting Engineer for private interests along the Yangtsze River, 1918. Since 1918 he has served as engineer-in-chief and manager of the mines of the Liuchang Coal Mining and Railroad Company, Chinwangtao

General Hu En-kuang
胡恩光字覲生

General Hu En-kuang was born at Tientsin in 1874 and was graduated from the Peiyang Military School. After leaving school he became a teacher in the Suiyuan Military School and later was commander of a mixed regiment in the same city. His next appointment was that of director of the Suiyuan Military School and at the same time he served as director of the police administration of the city. In the following years he has held the following appointments: Director of the First Military Academy at Chingho, Director of the Pooting Arsenal, Director of the Marshall's Court in Fukien province, Commander of the Right Wing of the Government troops in Fukien, Councillor to the Tuchun of Fukien, Military representative, in Peking for the Tuchun of Fukien, and a member of the Councillor's staff of the Ministry of War, Councillor of the Military Administrator of Kiangsi province, Director of the Munitions Bureau of the Ministry of War, and Chief of the General Affairs Department of the Ministry of War, which position he is at present holding.

His military rank is now that of Lieutenant General and in recent years he has been awarded the Fifth Order of Merit, First Class Tashou Chiaho, Second class Wenfu, Second Class Tashou Paokuang Chiaho and Second Class Tashou Chiaho.

General Fu Liang-tso was born at Kan-cheng Hsien, Hunan province. He was graduated from the Japanese Military Officers' Academy in October 1904, specializing in Artillery. In 1912, the First Year of the Republic, General Fu was made a Lieutenent General. After Yuan Shih-kai became President of China, he appointed General Fu Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau in the President's Office. He held this position until November 1912 when he was appointed Tutung (Military & Civil) of the Charhar Special Area. In June 1913 be was transferred to Chihli and appointed acting Occupation Commissioner of the Chi-yu District. In May 1916 General Fu was appointed Vice-Minister of War which position he held for several years. The Chang Hsun's

General Fu Liang-tso
傅良佐字清節

monarchical movement broke out in 1917 and General Fu played an important part in suppressing it as a close follower of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui. In July 1917 General Fu was appointed Tuchun of Hunan. Owing to opposition of the Tuchuns of other Yangtse provinces, he only remained there for a few months and returned to Peking in November 1917.

Owing to his association with Marshal Tuan and the Anfu Party, General Fu was imprisoned by his political opponents after the downfall of the Anfu party in 1920. He was released in May 1921 and has been residing in Tientsin ever since that time.

New Books and Publications

China in Art and Arctitecture

Picturesque China; By Ernst Boerschman. New York: Brentano's, Publishers.

It is by their past that we are able to interpret the spirit of a people. The immortal ideas of a race are incorporated in its architecture and art. By this we are able to determine its character. The author rightly observes that the presnt is flux, the future veiled, but the past is immutable and clear. China to-day is not in chaos, but in a state of transition. The old with its grandure of four thousand years has gone and a new China founded on democracy is in course of construction. Still the Chinese of to-day is in his psychology the same as the Chinese of the Tang dynasty, a gentleman of pacific principles.

The essence of the Chinese architecture is religious. The play of the two dragons of equal size, and equally opposite, ever alive in their movements, with a round shining pearl, seen everywhere in China, explains the spirit of the people of China. The pearl is the symbol of persecution, and the dragons symbols of the two opposing forces. This metaphysical trinity is the basis of both ancient as well as Buddhist China. It represents the conviction that there is a real world of ideals whose finest forces are effective in us, though not comprehensible to us.'

The Chinese love Mother Earth. They want to remain as close to it as they can. They have therefore not erected high edifices as have the peoples of the west. They love the soil and the district of their birth. The mountains are sacred to the Chinese because they connect heaven and earth. Chinese scholars have come out of them and return to them when they retire from the cares of the passing interests of the world.

The best of the Chinese Buddhas are carved on the mountain rocks. Water has been vested with a high degree of sanctity as it is praised as the pattern and symbol of human activity.

The grand landscapes of China with mighty rivers running through them, reflecting the blue sky in the hearts have helped in the molding of the character of the people on the lines of meditation and reverence. Chinese art reflects the deep-seated meditative mind of the people. They have inhabited the mountains and the landscapes with gods and spirits. To the Chinese Nature is not a dreadful object to be conquered or enslaved as it is to the Western mind. To them it is the manifestation of Absolute Truth, to be revered and praised. Nature has yielded its secrets to them in the form of wonderful moral concepts, and ethical science. It is on the summit of Omi Shan that the Chinese feel nearest to the Godhead. The Buddhas are carved on the mighty rocks to "make visible the divine power, to consecrate the surroundings, and to radiate praise of the Godhead from the hearts of men and from the works of their hands."

This beautiful book printed on art paper contains fine illustrations of the temples, rock Buddhas, pagodas, state buildings, royal tombs, and landscapes from twelve of the Chinese provinces. There are two hundred and seventy-nine illustrations and each is clearly printed on big-size art paper.

A thoughtful observer can learn much of Chinese culture and psychology from this book. The most beautiful illustrations are those from the province of Szechuen. Some of them are so like the original, if a picture can ever be like its original, that one feels inspired to go and see for himself the beautiful places represented herein. The author must have taken great pains to produce these fine illustrations which should be in the collection of every lover of China.

The book contains an introduction translated from the German which is quite thoughtful, though the language is not very lucid at several places.

H. P. Shastri.

Chinese Painting

As Reflected in the Art and Thought of Li Lung Mien. By Agnes E. Meyer. New York: Duffield and Company.

As the psychology of Orientals is different from that of the Occidentals in many respects so the art of one is different from the art of the other. A casual European observer finds little worth admiration in the art or poetry of China. But when he understands the philosophical background of Chinese art he finds a new world of wonder and beauty revealed in the imperfect lines of Chinese paintings, and great flights of imagination in the poems of Li Po and others.

The author of this book is one of those gifted and patient persons who are not afraid of obstacles in the field of study of strange subjects. She has fully succeeded in penetrating into the heart of the art of China and has written a masterly exposition of the philosophical background of the same which must form one of the rarest and most important contributions on the subject. Her interpretation of the art of Li Lung Mien, one of the greatest of the Chinese painters, is a literary achievement of very high quality which will be read with admiration by any thoughtful student of the subject.

The insight into the racial mind of the sons of Han presented by the author is at once striking and significant. It is commonplace to say that the Chinese are an objective, practical people, but few can trace the causes of this objectivity.

Contrasting the Chinese with the Greeks the author remarks, "The one race (the Greeks), to our misfortune, evolved an elaborate system of logic that has uselessly sapped to the very, day the energies of untold generations of thinking men, the other (the Chinese) evolved a system of behavior which grew through active experimentation and made for productivity and happiness during well-nigh four thousand years."

It is not possible for the reviewer to agree with the author in all her remarks about Buddhism or the effect of the teachings of Prince Siddhartha on the people of China. He imagines that the Buddhist invasion of the Chinese mind was parasitical and that the effect stupifying. The Buddhism in China is chiefly based on the teachings of the Indians contained in the Lotus Gospel or Sat Dharma Pundrika and these teachings are far from being stupifying or parasitical. The author has not considered the fact that Buddhism in India was in fact a revolt against the dry intellectualism of Shanker or the Mimasakas of that time. The greatest progress made by India in art and letters was made in the Buddhist period. The life of Shakyamuni, founder of Buddhism, was a life of intense activity and though the Buddhist philosophers of Madhyamic school looked high into the stars they kept their feet on the solid ground.

The art of Li Lung Mien is very great indeed, and the pieces reproduced herein are well selected. Each masterpiece is an essay in itself on which the eye wants to linger and linger as the mind contemplates its beauties. There are twelve reproductions of Li Lung Mien's paintings in this book and each is more beautiful than the other.

The printers deserve congratulations on this undertaking which will prove of great value to students of Chinese art.

H. P. Shastri.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—During the early part of the week it looked as if cotton were of absolutely no intrinsic value and the market was pounded down by disgusted bulls and elated bears until October cotton was well under Tls. 38.00. Prices showing at one day a gross decline of about three quarters of a tael, making a total decline of about one tael from the level of a week ago. The violent fluctuations causing considerable nervousness on both sides of the market and at the close, prices continued to fluctuate in a nervous and erratic manner.

As to the new crop, we think that the outlook may almost be called "average" and the past week's weather has been favourable for the plant and fairly good head-way has been made practically throughout the entire cotton belts. Under the circumstances, we believe that as long as the outlook for the next crop remains favourable, no improvement in price can be looked forward to. In the meantime, however, the market will be governed by weather conditions in the cotton belt and by the action of professional operators and also the world markets.

Yarn.—During the past week the yarn market has been nervous and erratic, and prices declined some three to four taels as compared with last week's level, due to the weakness of the raw material. In all some 2,000 to 3,000 bales have changed hands for export to Szechuen, Newchwang, Wuhu, Tsingtao, Swatow, Tientsin, Fukien and Northern Ports.

Liverpool, July 10, 1924

Liverpool Market:—

Fully Middling Spot		17.26	Pence
„	Oct	14.48	„
„	July	14.06	„

Market:—*Firm.*

New York, July 10, 1924.

New York Market:—

Oct	24.41	Cents
Dec	23.73	„
Jan	23.59	„
Mar	23.76	„
May	23.85	„
Spot	30.25	„

Market:—*Steady.*

Exchange

BY B. Y. CHU

For the information of readers of the China Weekly Review unfamiliar with the intricate working of exchange in China, Mr. B. Y. Chu, a prominent Chinese banker of extensive experience in exchange dealings, has written a series of explanatory articles of which this is the fifth. Subsequent instalments will appear in this column.

V.

Change-Over and Cross Business. By change-over is meant the purchase or sale of an amount in foreign currency for a near delivery against a simultaneous sale or purchase of an equal amount for a more distant delivery. This kind of business may sometimes arise either from an over-bought or oversold position, as it may be employed in carrying over contracts which the operator cannot cover by other means without suffering considerable difficulty. For instance, suppose an operator bought sterling for July delivery, and shortly after the purchase, the market turned out to be strongly against him and the tendency was so firm that he could see no chance of covering in the near future. In order to avoid locking up cash funds in taking delivery at the end of July, he would probably sell July and at the same time buy back August, expecting the market would be materially weaker in August. If his expectation did not come true in August, he could again sell August and buy back September. In this way, the process may be carried on until the market turns in his favor when he may re-coup his losses incurred in brokerages and interest paid. Likewise, an over-sold position may be carried on by this method by only reversing the procedure. Change-over transactions are carried on to a considerable extent by banks having a gold capitalization in order to keep their capital funds from depreciating through exchange fluctuations. They are also made when the exchange banks sell their foreign balances by hedging against themselves an order to raise funds locally for immediate needs. The difference in the rates represents the interest they are willing to pay. In nature this kind of transactions is virtually a short term loan. A word may also be added here about the so-called cross business which means the selling by one bank to another of an amount in a foreign currency against a simultaneous purchase from the same bank of an equivalent amount in another foreign currency. In reality, cross business is merely speculation on the future course of the cross rates. If successful, the profit realized will be in foreign currency. This is carried on generally by exchange men who have sufficient experience in judging future rates.

Commercial Credits and Exchange: The commercial letters of credit arising from the import and export business not only serves as a source of income, but also as a good foundation for the exchange business. With a good and steady volume of credits, a bank is enabled to gauge or forecast in some measure the future course of exchange.

The general form of letter of credit opened by banks in China is the so-called A/P (authority to purchase) credit which is opened in favor of the foreign exporter on account of the China importer. As such credits are opened in terms of foreign currency, the question of covering exchange has to be considered. Many banks make it a rule requiring the customer to settle exchange with themselves only. However, this can not always be enforced with certain customers. On the other hand, unless acceptance credit has been arranged abroad, the exchange risk to the bank is considerable, as it has to provide funds abroad to meet payment say 90 or 120 days before the maturity of the bills, and it has no control of the exchange rate on the date of maturity. To provide against this contingency, the bank may hedge its purchase of foreign currency to meet payment abroad by a sale of the same amount for a delivery at a time when the importer shall have taken up his bills already. The interest for the period from the negotiation of the bills abroad to maturity date will be fully borne by the importer as a matter of practice.

This series thus far should have given some idea about conditions in the exchange market. The methods of operation are many, and can not all be detailed here. Suffice it to say that the methods to be adopted will depend a good deal on the facilities of a bank, and also on the experience of the operator. There is no standard way for the exchange man other than to adapt himself to facilities at his disposal and to the policy of the bank.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, July 16, 1924.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Silver quotations in London at 34⅝d. spot and 34 1/16d. forward are ⅛d higher than this day last week, the price in New York advanced from 66½c. to 67½c. but closed @ 67¼c. Official quotations remained unchanged till Saturday when the T/T rate on London was raised to 3/3 1/16d. The market for near delivery has never been strong at this level and at no time has anything better than 1/16d. above this rate been obtainable. Forward rates continue steady and we quote 3/3½d. July, 3/3⅝d. Aug. 3/3¾d. Sept. Business continues dull. During the week the New York-London rate improved from 434 to 438½ but closed easier @ 437⅝.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

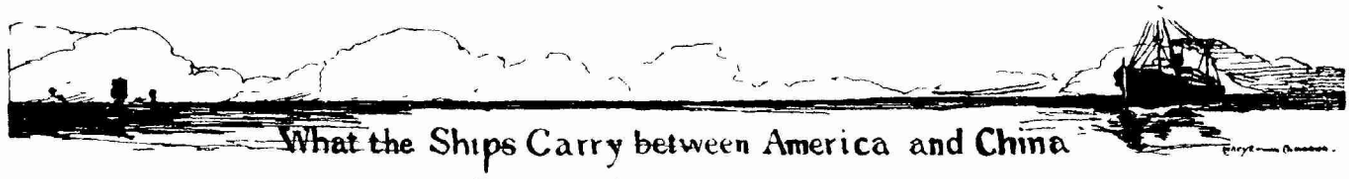
Sycee and Bar Silver	.....Tls. 43,407,000 an increase of Tls.	858,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....	$ 48,920,000 an increase of $	310,000.
Silver Yen.	Yen.	800,000.

Estimated value Tls. 78,700,000 as against Tls. 48,427,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for June	Thursday July 10	Friday July 11	Saturday July 12	Monday July 14	Tuesday July 15	Wed July 16
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/3.477	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2
O/Dfts. ,,	—	33 5/16	3/3 5/16	3/3 5/16	3/3 9/16	3/3 9/16	3/3 9/16
4m/s ,,	—	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 3/4	3/3 3/4	3/3 3/4	3/3 3/4
T/T India	231.488	229 3/4	229 1/4	230 3/4	230 3/4	230 1/4	229 1/2
T/T France	1,351.136	1400	1390	1410	1390	1370	1390
T/T N. Y.	71.057	71	71	71 1/2	71 1/2	72	71 1/2
T/T Hong	73.136	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4
T/T Japan	57.943	59	58 3/4	58 1/4	58	58	58
T/T Batavia	196.534	193 1/4	194 1/4	195	195	195 1/4	195 1/4
T/T Straits	71.045	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L, Cred. D/A	3 5.068	3/4 1/2	3/4 1/2	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4	3/4 1/4
4m/s ., D/P	—	3/4 5/8	3/4 5/8	3/4 7/8	3/4 7/8	3/4 7/8	3/4 7/8
6m/s ,, D/A	3/5. 43	3/4 3/8	3/4 7/8	3/5 1/8	3/4 1/8	3/4 1/8	3/5 1/8
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,421.136	1470	1460	1480	1460	1440	1460
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	74 011	71 1/4	73 1/2	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/2	74 1/2
4m/s ,, Docs	—	74	74	74 3/4	74 3/4	75	74 1/2

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	July 10	July 11	July 12	July 14	July 15	July 16
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	34 1/8	34 5/8	34 1/8	34 5/8	34 5/8	34 5/8
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 66 5/8	G. $. 66 7/8	G. $. 67	G. $. 67 1/4	G. $. 67 1/2	G. $. 67 1/4
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)...	Tls. 282.80	Tls. 281.70	Tls. 282.00	Tls. 279.30	T's. 279.10	Tls. 278.20
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111.00	111.10	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	71.	71.	71.05	71.	70.9625	70.95
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money).	4½%	4½%	4½%	4½%	4½%	4½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 84.59
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 436½
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s.	3⅛%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5½
,, ,, 4	3⅝%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/4 5/8
,, ,, 6	4%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/10 11/16



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By. Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mil e—thousands; Hk Tls.—Haikwan Tls , Customs Rate Tls June 1.27 equalGold $1

S. S. President Wilson, Jnne 7,
To San Francisco:

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	1.53
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	1.55
Tea, Black, Shanghai	,,	11
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	141
Brassware	,,	46
Chinaware, Fine	,,	25
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	113
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	199
,, Whole, Dried	,,	241
Oil, Wood	,,	4,725
Paper, Cuttings	,,	1,306
Soy	,,	41
Straw Braid, White	,,	10
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	35
Skins, Squirrel	Pcs.	2,500
Umbrellas, Paper	,,	826
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	3,882
Treasure:		
Gold Bars	Hk. Tls.	283,994
,, Coin ($20), Am.	,,	84,038
,, ,, ($10), ,,	,,	12

To Los Angeles.

Tea, Black, Shanghai	Pls.	1
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	204
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	252
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	133

To Philadelphia:

Hair, Goat	Pls.	11
Lace	Hk. Tls.	1,000

To Baltimore

Egg Albumen, Dried	Pls.	269
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	571

To Boston.

Umbrellas, Paper	Pcs.	1,000

To Chicago:

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	2,432

To New York

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 5	Pls.	5.00
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Other Ports,		
Bls 50	Pls.	51.22
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	1.74
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	87
Hide, Cow	,,	16
Intestines, Sheep's Salted	,,	23
Lacquerware	,,	11
Peanuts	,,	30
Wool, Sheep's	,,	731
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	300
,, ,, Tanned	,,	4.000
,, Marmot	,,	6,005
,, Mole	,,	200
,, Weasel	,,	6,000
Umbrellas, Paper	Pcs.	3,924
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	28,444
Lace	,, ,,	1,733

S. S. President Jackson, June 11,
To Seattle.

Egg Albumen, Dried	Pls.	107
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	8
Oil, Wood	,,	4.500
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	41
Umbrellas, Paper	Pcs.	1,450
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	2,080
Hair Nets	,, ,,	2,340

To Baltimore

Bristles	Pls.	54

To Philadelphia.

Hair, Horse Tail	,,	85

To Portland.

Egg Albumen, Dried	Pls.	8
Umbrellas Paper	Pcs.	1,800

To Buffalo:

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 25	Pls.	24.64

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other ports, Bls. 30	,,	30.68
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	1.70
Bristles	,,	95
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	476
,, Yolk, ried	,,	997
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	.46
,, Sheep's ,,	,,	22
Straw Praid, White	,,	9
Skins, Dog	Pcs.	5,000
,, Marmot	,,	18,095
,, Moufflon	,,	4,096
Skin Crosses, Lamb	,,	885
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	24,550
Foreign Goods.		
Skins Dog	Pcs.	600
,, Lamb	,,	3,650

S. S. City of Melbourne, June 4, from U. S. A.

Cotton Flannel, Grey, 31 yds	Pcs.	17
Clocks	,,	185
Wool and Cotton Goods, Unclassed	Yds.	176
Iron Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	Pls	1,285
Wire	,,	101
,, Shorts	,,	420
Tubes	,,	1,273
Iron Pipes	,,	564
,, Pipe Fittings	,,	18
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	10,974
Leadfoil and Tinfoil Mixture	,,	691
Asbestos Packing	,,	4
Cotton Twine	,,	4
Glue, Cow	,,	9
Glucose	,,	681
Gum, Arabic Powder	,,	2
Indigo, Paste, Artificial	,,	480
Leather Unclassed	,,	2
Paper, Unclassed	,,	26
Soap, Bar	,,	450
Soda, Caustic	,,	1,496
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	15,093
,, Prepared	,,	11
Wax, Paraffin	,,	87
Cigarettes	Mille	25,020
Files	Doz.	200
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	34,470
,, Linseed	,,	584

S. S President Jefferson, June 7, from U. S. A.

Copper Ingots	Pls.	1,680
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	8
Cheese	,,	18
Flour, Wheat	,,	735
Ink, Printing	,,	79
Leather, Patent	,,	4
Milk, Evaporated	,,	264
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	137
Wax, Paraffin	,,	75
Motor-cars	Pcs.	26
Timber:		
Softwood, Clear	Sup ft.	89,076
Cigarettes	Mille	75,250

S. S. Empress of Australia, June 14,
To Baltimore:

Straw Braid, White	Pls.	18

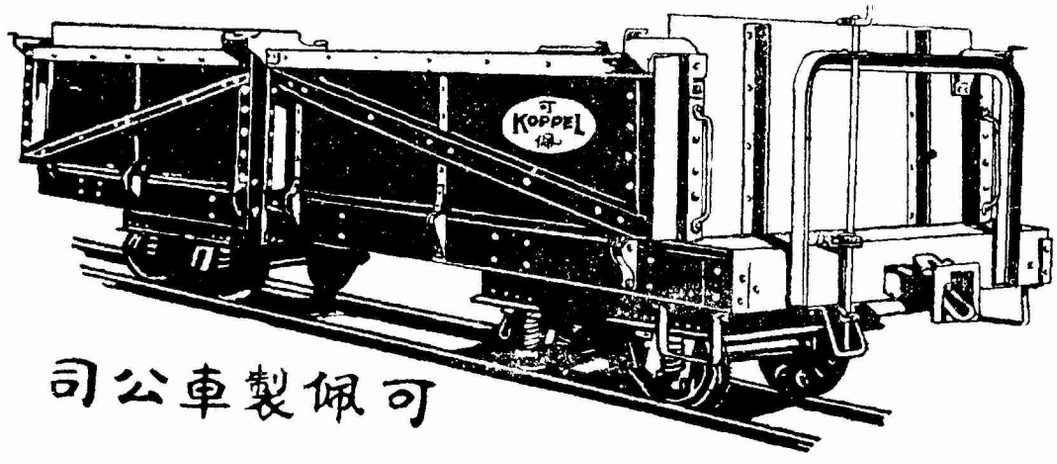
To Buffalo.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 40	Pls.	39.33

To Chicago

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	765
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	855

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



可佩爾製造公司

KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

C. P. O. Box 743: No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai
Peking Manila Iloilo

29-259

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar
U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R.T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.
U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Annenncements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act fo Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

July 10, 1924, Crim. No. 631, U. S. v. J. E. Hess; testimony taken of A. Borovsky, Tsang Liang Chi, defendant; submitted.
" 10, " " " 634, U. S. v. J. F. Winger; testimony taken of J. O'Toole and defendant; submitted.
" 10, " " " 635, U. S. v. F. R. Sharpskal; testimony taken of J. Montgomery; submitted.
" 10, " " " 636, U. S. v. J. Wiggin; testimony taken of N. Alexandroff, A. Borovsky, F. Fernandez; submitted.
" 14, " " " 637, U. S. v. C. S. MacNeish; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

ISADORE BRIMBERG, Plaintiff, v. GROMOV HEIRS and INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION, Defendants

(Continued from last week)

"plaintiff asks that the injunction be continued for thirty days to be dissolved at the end of that period unless plaintiff has previously commenced suit in the competent courts against Gromov Heirs, and upon a showing that such a suit has been commenced the injunction be continued until the final determination of the suit; and if the defendants Gromov Heirs do not accept service in such suit, then the injunction to be made permanent."

But we do not think we would be justified in so doing.

The sole ground upon which the restraining order was granted was the apparent absence of any practical remedy; and it being now quite as apparent that such absence does not exist, there is no ground for further continuing the restraining order. It is now eleven days since the answer was filed and more than six weeks since the attorney for defendants Gromov filed the certified copy of his power of attorney. The time has been ample to proceed against defendants in the Chinese Court at Harbin.

The restraining order is accordingly dissolved and the cause dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

ON MOTION TO AMEND JUDGMENT

(decided January 26, 1924)

Plaintiff has filed a motion

"to vary the judgment herein by striking out so much thereof as relates to the contractual relation of the parties or alternatively to add to the judgment words of the purport that so much of the decision as relates to the contractual relation is not *res judicata* and is without prejudice to the rights of the parties in a court of competent jurisdiction."

So far as "the contractual relation" is concerned it appears in the case by virtue of plaintiff's averment (4) and the evidence produced thereunder. The averment having been made and the evidence having been offered, we felt called upon to notice it in determining whether any relief could be granted. But we had no intention of passing on any other question or of adjudicating the contractual rights of these parties. Indeed we could not have done so had we intended; for the defendant Gromov Heirs are Russians and we have no jurisdiction to render judgment against them.

It follows that nothing recited in the judgment could possibly conclude the rights of plaintiff in another *forum*. For there not only might the court have jurisdiction but the evidence might be different. We have noticed one allegation (assignment) upon which no evidence was offered here but which might be proved elsewhere.

Since it appears from the foregoing as well as from the judgment itself that the latter "is without prejudice to the rights of the parties in a court of comperent jurisdiction", it is unnecessary to make a formal order to that effect and the motion is, accordingly,

OVERRULED.

Judgments and Orders:
(By the Commissioner)

July 10, 1924, Crim. No. 631, U. S. v. J. E. Hess; defendant bound over to the U. S. Court for trial.
" 10, " " " 634, U. S v. J. F. Winger; defendant fined $5, costs remitted.
" 12, " " " 635, U. S. v. F. R. Sharpskal; defendant bound over to the U. S. Court for trial.
" 12, " " " 636, U. S. v. J. Wiggin; defendant bound over to the U. S. Court for trial.
" 14, " " " 637, U. S. v. C. S; MacNeish; defendant fined $5, costs remitted.

Assignments for Hearing:

Sept. 9, 1924, Cause No. 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S/S Co.
" 16, " " " 2399, M. David v. A. B. Rosenfeld et al.
" 24, " " " 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.

Miscellaneous Filings:

July, 11, 1924, Cause No. 2445, In re Galen Clapp Blethen's will; executor's bond; letters testamentary
" 14, " " " 2448, F Diaz et al v. S/S "Owego"; respondents' brief; respondents' bond.
" 14, " " " 2379, Tong Jack Hing v. Andres Teodoro etc.; writ of execution issued.
" 14, " " " 2463, American Manufacturing Company of China, Inc. v. A. E. Jackson; complaint; summons issued.
" 15, " " " 2464, D. A. Zimmerman et al v. Wm A. Katz; complaint; summons issued.

(By the Commissioner)

July 10, 1924, Civil No. 170, M. L. Stuart-Murray v. C. Tenney; answer.
" 10, " Crim, " 634, U. S. v. J. F. Winger; complaint.
" 11, " " " 635, U. S. v. T. R. Sharpskal; complaint.
" 11, " " " 636, U. S. v. J. T. Wiggin; complaint.
" 12, " Civil " 172, Hall & Holtz Ltd. v G. Brown; petition; summons issued.
" 14, " " " 135, China Fibre Container Co. v. The Commercial Express & Storage Co.; writ of execution issued.
" 14, " Crim. " 637, U. S. v. C. S. MacNeish; complaint.
" 14, " Civil " 144, F. Fernandez v. J. Crevling; writ of execution issued.
" 14, " Crim. " 638, U. S. v. M. L. Cunningham; affidavit; warrant issued.
" 14, " Civil " 152, L. C. Publishing Co. v. B. D. Stewart; writ of execution issued.
" 14, " " " 164, Z. K. Sung v. E. Rowan; writ of execution issued.
" 14, " " " 173, American Manufacturing Company of China Inc. v. H. H. Cameron; complaint; summons issued.
" 15, " Crim. " 638, U. S. v. M. L. Cunningham; marshal's return of warrant.

UNITED STATES v. PAUL S. CRAWLEY.

(Causes No. 2290-2291; decided August 29, 1923)

SYLLABUS
(By the Court)

1. **Gaming:** "THE POSSESSION OR CONTROL" required for conviction in the District of Columbia Code, Sec. 866, need not be sole or exclusive. It suffices if defendant shared such possession and control with others.
2. ID.: Where defendant merely took over a lease of premises on which certain gaming devices were already used for gambling, it is doubtful if by that act he became guilty of having "set up" such devices.
3. ID.: EVIDENCE examined and found sufficient to show that defendant not only took over such premises but permitted the continuance of gambling and the use of gambling devices.
4. ID.: ID. The apparent consideration for taking over the lease was the supposed protection afforded by defendant's nationality, a purpose which cannot be too strongly condemned or prevented.

Leonard G. Husar, Esquire, U. S. Attorney, for the prosecution.

F. J. Schuhl, Esquire, for the defense.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The defendant is charged in two informations, one for "setting up and keeping a house for gaming' etc. (No. 2291) and the other for "permitting gaming contrivances on premises controlled by him" (No. 2290). The premises in question consist of a building or group of buildings having an entrance on Vokzalny (formerly Horvatskie Prospect) New Town, Harbin, but being also accessible from the intersecting street known as Bulvarny Prospect. It is undisputed that gambling had been carried on in parts of these premises for a considerable time and that these parts were fully equipped with gambling utensils, some of which, at least, had been left there by an organization known as the International Club. On the same premises one Tash, a Russian subject, had operated a restaurant and defendant, who came to Harbin in April, 1923, testified that Tash and another Russian named Derjavin came to him on May 23 or 24 and asked him to take over the lease. Under date of May 29 an instrument (Ex. A) in English was signed by defendant and Derjavin reciting that the latter

> "Leases to the first party his restaurant at number forty-seven (47) Horvathskie Prospect, New Town, Harbin ..... All buildings at this address are leased and given control of to the first party by the second party."

As defendant was the only one of the two who understood English, it seems a fair inference that the instrument was prepared by him, especially as the phraseology is that of an American layman somewhat familiar with legal terms.

A plan of the premises (Ex. B) was drawn by one Hailey, an employee of defendant, and is in evidence, except that the phrase "not under lease" applied to certain parts, is not agreed to by the prosecution. Derjavin the lessor testified that it was a map of the leased premises, but that certain designated rooms occupied as a store and dormitories were excepted.

When taking over the lease defendant retained the services of Tash, who testifies that he worked as the restaurant manager and that he was on duty from 9 a.m. until the place closed the following morning of each day. He corroborates Derjavin in stating not only the restaurant but the adjoining rooms all belong-

(Continued next week)

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Ex-press R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30	Peking ... ... d.											9.05		
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02	Tientsin East ... a.											—		
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			1.39	Do. d.											13.00		9.35
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36			2.38	Tientsin Central a.											—		—
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38			3.42	Do. d.											13.20		10.06
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38					—	Tsinanfu ... ... d.											21.57		19.50
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					5.34	Hsuchowfu ... d.											6.51		6.00
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02					7.20	Pukow ... ... a.											14.38		16.02
Pukow ... ... d.														Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Hsuchowfu ... d.												8.50	10.00	Chinkiang ... d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	0.52
Tsinanfu ... ... d.												17.08	19.48	Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	—
Tientsin Central a.												2.04	5.58	Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	2.41
Do. d.												—	—	Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	3.53
Tientsin East... a.												10.15	15.32	Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32		4.58
Do. d.												—	15.42	Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6.26
Peking ... ... a.												10.25		Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		6.50
												14.25															

T. P. L. Express — T. P. L. Mail

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.45	11.20	13.05	14.55	16.40	18.20	20.05	21.50	23.40	1.20	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19.15	21.00	22.50	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.10	11.50	13.30	15.24	17.06	18.49	20.34	22.19	0.09	1.45	Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.40	12.25	14.06	16.00	17.36	19.21	21.06	22.56	0.40
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.16	11.56	13.36	15.30	17.12	18.55	20.40	22.25	0.15	1.51	Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12.32	14.13	16.07	17.43	19.28	21.13	23.03	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.20	12.00	13.40	15.35	17.16	19.00	20.45	22.30	0.20	1.55	Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18.10	19.55	21.40	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North **Up**

STATIONS	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Ex-press R.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Ex-press R.
Shanghai North ... dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15	Zahkou ... ... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Jessfield ... dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30	Hangchow ... ... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Siccawei ... dep	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36	Changan ... ... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
L'hwa Junction ... dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50	Yehsah ... ... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
									Kashing ... ... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Shanghai South ... dep.	..	*8.06*	*9.06*	*13.25*	*15.30*	*17.16*	*18.15*	*19.20*	Kashai ... ... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Lunghwa Junction ... arr.	..	*8.23*	*9.23*	*13.43*	*15.43*	*17.33*	*18.33*	*19.38*	Sungkiang ... ... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Sungkiang ... dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29	*Lunghwa Junction ... d.*	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.52*	*16 07*	*18.18*	..	*22.27*
Kashai ... dep.		10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16	*Shanghai South ... a.*	*8.56*	*9.56*	*11.56*	*14 10*	*16 25*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
Kashing ... dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46									
Yehsah ... dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	....	..	..	22.17	L'hwa Junction ... d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	.	22.22
Changan ... dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	....	..	..	22.51	Siccawei ... ... d.	..	9.49	11.49	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Hangchow ... dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	....	..	..	23.45	Jessfield ... ... d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Zahkon ... arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	....	..	..	24.00	Shanghai North ... a.	.	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao ... dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30	Zahkou ... dep.	7.45	9.49	11.40	...	...	18.30	23.25
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45	Hangchow ... dep.	8.06	10.11	12.01	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Hangchow ... dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	...	17.56	21.57	Kenshangmun ... dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Zahkou ... arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	22.15	Konzenchiao ... arr.	8.30	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15